The Outlook

Volume 143 May 26, 1926 Number 4

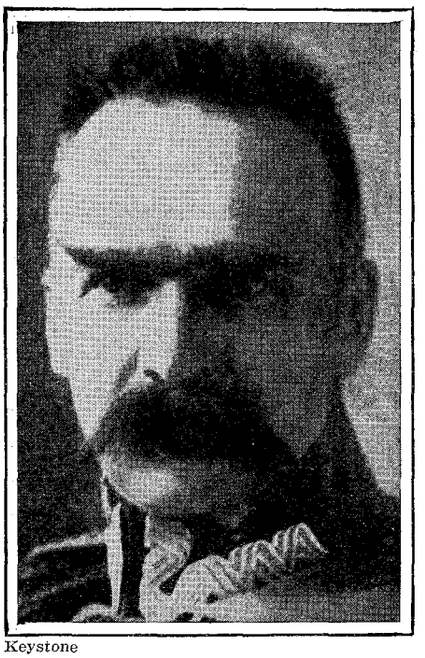
Bullets vs. Ballots in Poland

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI, the first President of Poland and the idol of many of the Polish people as the "liberator of the country," has struck a new blow at the principle of democratic government in Europe. Dissatisfied with the administration, he has headed a military revolt, and after bloody fighting in and around Warsaw compelled the resignation of the President and put in power a "non-partisan" Cabinet. He himself holds the post of Minister of War, and the new Premier, M. Bartel, obviously is a figurehead.

Pilsudski is the real power in the capital. He has refused to assume a military dictatorship, and insisted instead that M. Rataj, President of the Parliament, should succeed automatically to the Presidency of the Republic, according to the Constitution. But this is merely a respectable gesture, which does not alter the fact that a government established by bullets has taken the place of one elected by ballots. In essence it is what Lenine did in Russia, Mussolini did in Italy, Primo di Rivera in Spain, and Pangalos in Greece.

The international meaning of the overturn is not yet clear. Pilsudski has been reputed to be friendly to Germany. Count Skrzynski, recently Premier and Foreign Minister, a noted friend of France, has refused the proffered post of Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet.

The crisis was precipitated by the resignation of the Cabinet under Count Skrzynski. The Polish Parliament, made up of a score or more of political parties and factions, illustrates the difficulties of representative government in many European countries. Ministries have been kept in precarious power by skillful combinations of half a dozen of these conflicting elements. After Count Skrzynski there followed in quick succession Cabinets organized by two former Premiers, M. Grabski and M. Witos, leader of one of the strong radical peasant parties favoring distribution of the large estates of the landed proprietors. Poland has been passing through a severe economic and financial crisis, and Marshal Pilsudski is said to have attributed many of her troubles to the policies of these leaders and to have feared the consequences of a renewal of them. But it is hard to see how the step he has taken can help Poland's cause.



Keystone

Marshal Joseph Pilsudski

As Warsaw, in mourning, buries the hundreds who were killed in the civil warfare General Haller is reported to be organizing a campaign against Pilsudski in western Poland and to have declared a government in Poznan. Whether Pilsudski holds the power he has grasped or not, troubled days are ahead for Poland and democracy in Europe has suffered a serious reverse.

Germany at Grips with Her Monarchists

THE German reactionaries who want a Kaiser back have brought about the fall of the Cabinet under Chancellor Luther in Germany. Now a slightly reformed Cabinet, with Dr. Wilhelm Marx as Chancellor, loyal to the principles of its predecessor, faces these foes of the Locarno agreement for peace with the Allies and of German fulfillment of the reparations program.

The new Ministry should have a fair prospect of success under the determined leadership of Dr. Marx. He is the leader of the moderate Catholic Center Party, and was Minister of Justice in the Luther Cabinet and formerly Chancellor when the Dawes Committee Plan for reparations was put into effect in 1924.

Together with the resignation of the Luther Cabinet came revelations of a royalist plot against the republican Government, which showed the real meaning of the political crisis in Berlin. For weeks it has been apparent that the German Nationalists were gunning for Chancellor Luther. They have opposed him and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann, in the Locarno policy of seeking a mutual security and arbitration agreement with the Allies and of applying for membership in the League of Nations. They have blocked tax measures essential to the working of the reparations program. They have fought proposals for the expropriation of the estates of the former Imperial family. It is significant that the retirement of the Luther Cabinet was caused by the defection of the Nationalists in the question of official use of the old Imperial colors of black, white, and red in flags on Government buildings and on German legations and consulates abroad.

This question of the flag has been a troublesome one in Germany ever since the Republic adopted the colors of black, gold, and red. The German merchant marine flies an authorized black, white, and red flag, with the republican colors in a small field in the upper staff corner, where the blue field and stars appear in the Stars and Stripes. In an attempt to placate Nationalist feeling, Chancellor Luther proposed to authorize the use of this merchant marine flag on official buildings alongside the regular republican banner. The Nationalists promised their support; but the Democrats and Socialists opposed the plan inexorably as a reactionary step. Chancellor Luther made it a question of confidence in his administration; at the last moment the Nationalists withdrew their backing, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Cabinet was voted out by a combination of the strongly republican parties.

The appointment of the Marx Cabinet represents at least a temporary victory for the German liberals. It has further importance in that it signifies continued co-operation with the Allies and the United States in the execution of the reparations program, and renewed efforts for the realization of the Locarno agreements.

Due credit for loyalty to the Republic in this emergency should be given to that grim old war dog of the Empire, General Hindenburg. With his grip on the affections of the German people, one of the best guaranties of the new democratic Government is the seriousness with which he takes his oath as President.

Home Brew

IN the Prohibition Bill now before the Senate the present provision which states that "no search warrant shall issue to search any private dwelling occupied as such unless it is being used for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor, or unless it is in part used for some business purpose such as a store, shop, saloon, restaurant, hotel, or boarding-house" has been changed to allow search of any private dwelling "on evidence that any still or distilling apparatus is used or set up for use therein for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor for sale, barter, or exchange."

Senator Edge is quoted in the New York "Times" as saying that "this provision encourages violation of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment." As a "wet" he comments further as follows:

> If my understanding of the effect of the so-called revised dry bill in granting immunity to those who distill whiskies, brew beer, or make wine, just so long as it is not "bartered or exchanged" is correct, and that householders will, under these circumstances, be absolutely protected from invasion, the drys have gone us many times better.

Senator Edge seems to be suffering from a delusion which has afflicted many. We can find no evidence that the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act was to destroy anything but commercialized traffic in intoxicating beverages. They were not designed to destroy the sanctity of the home or to violate the ancient provisions for its protection.

The word used throughout the Volstead Act to apply to the production of liquor is the word "manufacture." We do not believe that this word can be twisted to apply to the home production of wines any more than the laws designed for the sanitary regulation of bakeshops can be made to apply to the housewife who bakes her own pies. Senator Edge has a great deal of company in his misunderstanding of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. That, however, does not make his position correct.

Congress and Coal

THE United States Senate has passed the Copeland Bill, which aims "to promote the general welfare dependent on the use of coal" and also to increase the functions of the Bureau of Mines so as to make it a central agency for accumulating and publishing all essential facts about coal production, marketing, distribution, wages, and profits.

As to disputes between miners and mine-owners, the Senate struck out the provisions allowing the President in an emergency to take over and operate coal properties and to pay compensation to the owners. The bill does, however, authorize the President to name mediators (either existing officers or agents or those created for the special purpose) who shall try to bring about agreement or, if unsuccessful, to induce the disputants to leave the decision to arbitrators. If this fails and inter-State commerce is threatened, the President may create an Emergency Coal Board. If the Board reports within a month that there is still danger to inter-State commerce and to the public's supply of coal, then the President may revive the Coal Act of 1922, which increases during the emergency the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, provides for a Federal Fuel Distributer and for car-service priorities, and forbids the sale of coal "at unjust and unreasonably high prices."

A similar bill has been introduced in the lower house, and, despite the nearness of adjournment, it seems quite likely that, for the first time during the troublous past four years in the coal industry, some protective legislation may pass Congress.

In commenting on the subject before the House Inter-State Commerce Committee, Secretary Hoover said a few days ago that the legislation should center around labor relations, as they are today the primary cause of public anxiety especially in the bituminous field; that compulsory arbitration for mining disputes carries little hope, and that what is most needed in the coal industry is better leadership.

The Navigation of the Arctic

AVIATION and exploration go hand in hand. The recent activities in the Polar regions are probably of quite as much value as a test and triumph of heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air navigation as of increase in our knowledge of unknown seas. Thus Amundsen's experience in finding that the Norge's greatest danger was because of the hurling back from the propeller blades of ice formed on gondolas and rigging, so that the lower fabric was cut and had to be patched from time to time, was one lesson. The comparative ease and certainty of fast flying by an airplane under favorable conditions was shown by Byrd's swift flight to and from the Pole on almost the same course. Both achievements did much to establish the possibilities of aviation in Arctic regions. The fact that the Norge took twenty-five hours to go 700 miles from Point Barrow to Teller, and only forty-six hours for the whole 2,000 miles from Kings Bay to Point Barrow illustrates the uncertainties of air navigation.

Will Arctic navigation have a practical useful commercial future? Stefansson, Admiral Moffet, and other experts say, Yes. They believe that, as the science of air navigation develops, Arctic routes will be feasible and fast mail and passenger traffic may be established. Stefansson points out that "the shortest way to fly from New York to Canton is north over Montreal and Hudson Bay, then across the Arctic Island, the Arctic Sea, and the eastern lowlands of Siberia."

The actual knowledge gained from the recent flights is largely negative. Neither Byrd nor Amundsen saw any land, unless a few isolated rocks be excepted; and, while open water was seen near the Pole, no one expects that it will help navigation or exploration. So far as the Norge's crew saw the vast unexplored region northeast of Alaska, no land was there visible. But this region is not far

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Blow, wind! come, wrack!

(Macbeth, Act V, Scene 5)

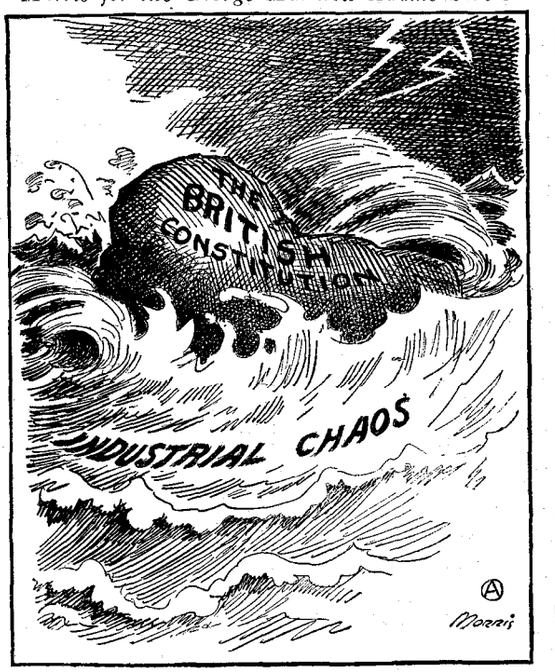
Cassel in the New York Evening World

Copyright, 1926 (New York Evening World), Press Publishing Company

It wouldn't blaze

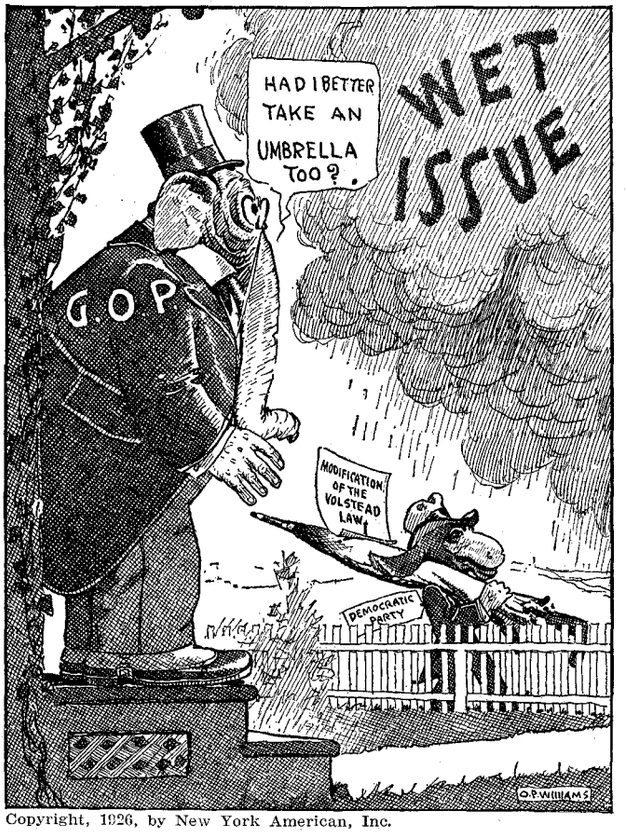
From Mrs. R. T. Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service



Gibraltar

Williams in the New York American

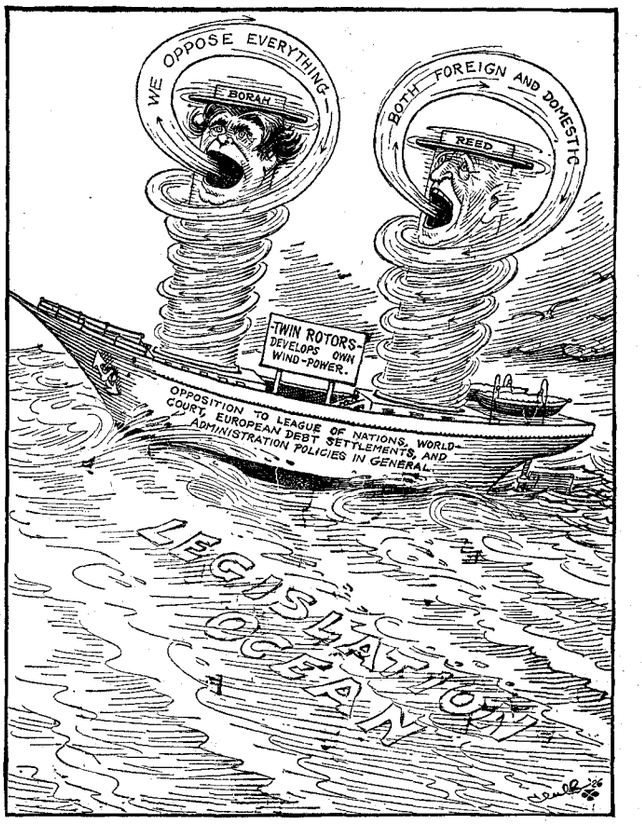


Copyright, 1926, by New York American, Inc.

Anxious moments for the politicians

From W. E. Shafer, New York, N. Y.

Clubb in the Rochester Times-Union


WE OPPOSE EVERYTHING
BORAH
BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
REED
TWIN ROTORS DEVELOPS OWN WIND-POWER
OPPOSITION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WORLD-COURT, EUROPEAN DEBT SETTLEMENTS, AND ADMINISTRATION POLICIES IN GENERAL
LEGISLATIVE OCEAN

Germany hasn't the only seagoing rotorship

From Edward S. Cross, Lyons, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from a million square miles in area. Stefansson is reported as saying: "The Norge only cut a narrow lane through the million square miles of previously unexplored territory, leaving about one-third still unknown to the east of her course and two-thirds to the west."

Evidently there are possibilities for exploration in this area, and that is precisely what Captain George H. Wilkins, leader of the third exploring party of this season, is as we write about to undertake. Captain Wilkins from the beginning of his project has said that he would not go out of his way to pass over the North Pole, which has certainly now been pretty well "discovered." His purpose has been to make several exploratory flights from Point Barrow into and over the still largely unknown section, returning to his base from time to time. Captain Wilkins had a hard time transporting his supplies by plane and sledge from Fairbanks to Point Barrow, and attention has naturally gathered about the more sensational expeditions; but the Arctic stage is now cleared for the third act, so to say, and this Detroit expedition may quite likely gain valuable scientific information about the Far North.

The Norge achievement is hailed with special pleasure by Norway, which furnished as leader Captain Amundsen, who has the unique distinction of conquering two Poles—or three, if one counts the Pole of Inaccessibility; by Italy, which built the Norge and sent its navigator, Colonel Nobile; and by the United States, whose citizen Lincoln Ellsworth has made this year's and last year's Amundsen expeditions possible and who was an executive leader in the voyage.

More Speed—

THE opening of the new air route which connects the Southwest with the transcontinental air-way marks another great step forward in aerial transportation. Letters and journals mailed in Dallas, Texas, at 7 A.M. on Wednesday, May 12, were delivered in New York City by two on the following afternoon. The air mail over this route will save a whole day over mail carried by rail.

If we could only increase the importance of the news which we have to transmit in direct ratio to the speed of transmittal, what a marvelous thing it would be!

The Rotor Ship Visits America

THE rotor ship invented by Herr Anton Flettner and described in The Outlook (December 10, 1924) has finally visited America. Thousands of Americans, mostly New Yorkers, have seen it. Hundreds, including a representative of The Outlook, have sailed on it. The rotor ship is no myth, is not a hoax, and it works.

How well does it work? Well enough to make good as a new type of ocean-going ship? Is Herr Flettner another Fulton and his Baden-Baden another Clermont? Or will she be forgotten when the world's curiosity about her bizarre, spinning towers has been satisfied? Prophecy is cheap. Our feeling is that neither extreme will apply, and that the rotor ship will be adopted by ship-owners only if it effects an over-all saving in money, and will not if it shows no such saving.

Keystone

Captain George Hubert Wilkins

Many people have condemned the rotor ship out of hand because of the slow passage she made in coming to America—about five weeks. Yet the Baden-Baden is not a typical rotor ship of the kind her designer hopes ultimately to put in use. She is a sailing vessel with all her former rigging removed and replaced by two rotors. She carries an oil engine that might well be considered an auxiliary to the rotors. What Herr Flettner hopes is the reverse; he believes the rotors will be at their best as auxiliaries themselves to the present oil or steam. On days and routes when the winds blow favorably the rotors will be run and will contribute an appreciable fraction of the energy necessary for propelling the ship. This will save fuel. We may therefore hope some day to pay slightly less for our tickets to Europe or elsewhere, owing to the comparatively inexpensive power obtained from the wind by a long row of revolving cylinders mounted in place of the present funnels. They make no noise except a low, muffled, rustling sound, and weigh very little, being made of sheet metal as thin as a dime, and virtually hollow.

A Ride in the Rotor Ship

IN the Baden-Baden The Outlook's representative navigated a part of New York's harbor during a breezy afternoon, in company with about one hundred others who were keenly interested in the new kind of propulsion. There is very little about her to be seen. The two tall cylindrical towers, painted canary yellow, were set spinning by means of small electric motors, and the wind, impinging on them in a peculiar manner, set up a suction which carried the ship through the water at about six or seven miles an hour. The exact action, known to physicists as the "Magnus effect," is what makes a baseball curve. The breeze of the ship is the breeze of the baseball when it is thrown through the air. The spin of the rotors is the spin of the baseball, imparted by the pitcher's hand. The forward motion of the ship is the sidewise motion (curve) of the baseball. Why has not some one of the American millions who grew up from scrub baseball to the physics laboratory thought of this simple application before?

As the Baden-Baden sailed down

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

through New York Harbor two liners bound in from South America passed her. What were the thoughts of their passengers, lined up along the rail, when they saw the rotor ship, many of them doubtless never having heard of the new invention? When the Clermont sailed up the Hudson in 1807, what did those who had not yet heard of her think? Will there be a parallel?

New National Parks

THE popular movement to create two National Parks in the East has just been handsomely indorsed by Congress.

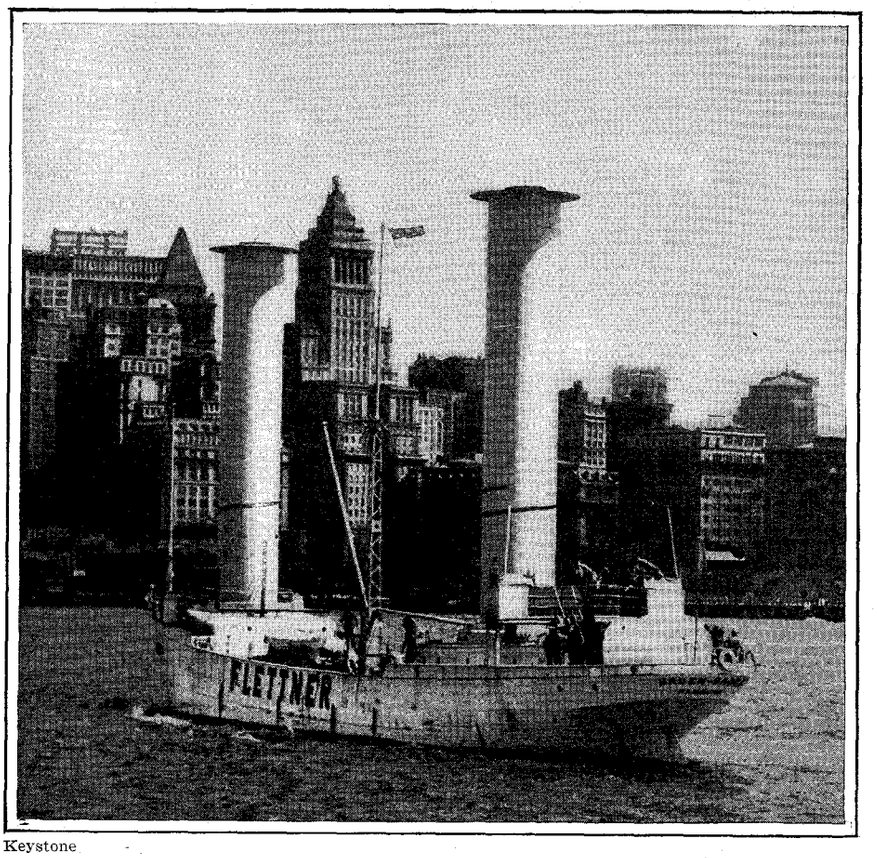
The proposed Shenandoah National Park is located in Virginia, and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park lies half in North Carolina and half in Tennessee.

The plan first proposed by Secretary Work of the Interior Department suggested that, as the Government had never bought any land for a National Park (the National Parks of the West have been created out of the public domain), it would be well to offer areas for Eastern Parks free to Congress, so that an economy Administration would not be irritated by requests for appropriations nor blamed for alleged real estate profiteering.

The people most interested in the two great projects fell in with the idea in a very practical way. Virginia has succeeded in raising about $1,300,000 and North Carolina and Tennessee a little less, and they are still at it. Bills were prepared and have just been passed unanimously by both houses of Congress declaring these two areas to be National Parks when and if certain-sized tracts are deeded to Uncle Sam free of cost.

The Outlook heartily approves the way these projects for National recreation and education have been handled so far. Each of these Parks will contain approximately seven hundred square miles of rough and rugged mountains, deep forested valleys with cascading streams wending their downward courses through the greatest growth and variety of virgin plant life to be found in America.

After they are accepted by the Government these two great Parks will require some Federal appropriations, to be sure, but principally to build roads for the American people—roads through these Parks to connect with State valley roads already in existence.



Keystone

The Rotor Ship Baden-Baden

Forty million people live within a twelve-hour automobile ride to the Shenandoah Park, and almost as many will be as close to the Great Smoky Park.

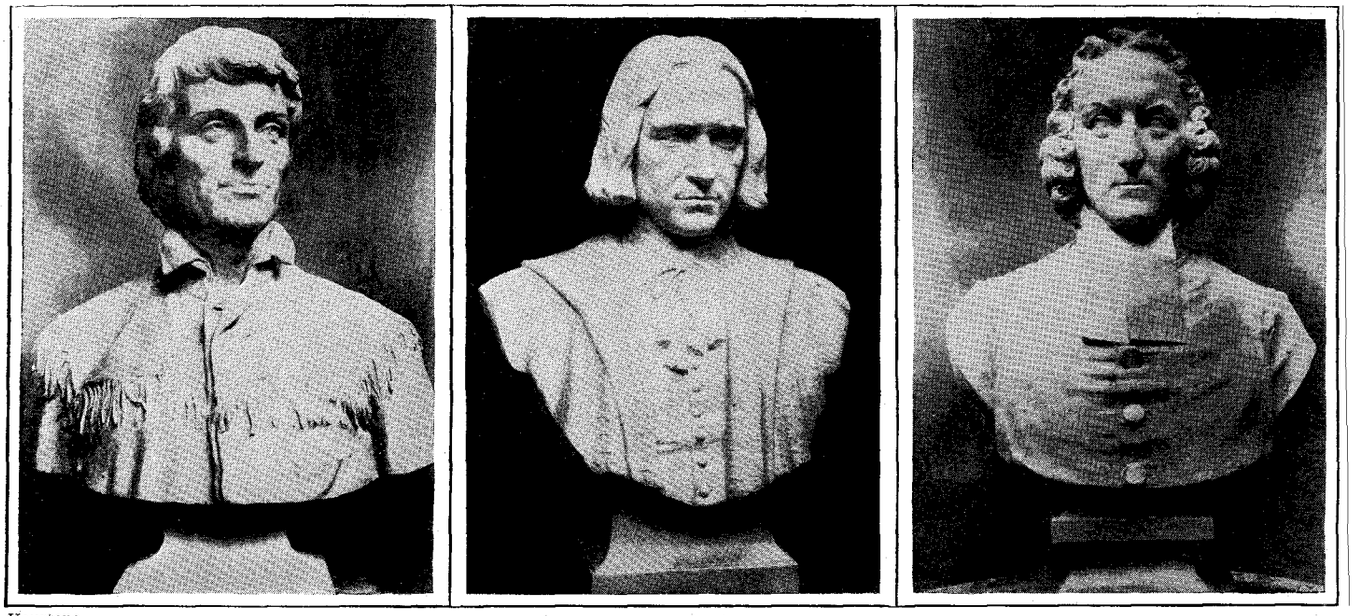
The Negro in the North

UNDER the title "A Trial of Two Races" David E. Lilienthal told last December in The Outlook of a murder trial in Detroit which he described as one of the most remarkable in our annals, because it was the outcome of "two races forced by fate to live together but making a sorry, disorderly, and often bloody mess of it all." Ossian Sweet, a colored doctor, and ten others of his race were indicted for killing a white man. The case then tried was that of Dr. Sweet; the jury was discharged after forty-eight hours of vain attempt to reach a verdict, and that case has not been retried. This month Ossian's brother, Henry Sweet, has been tried and acquitted on the same charges and same evidence. Clarence Darrow, the well-known Chicago criminal lawyer, was counsel for the defense in both cases.

What makes this significant is that the trouble grew out of a state of things existing in many places in the North, always productive of uncomfortable feeling between the races and sometimes resulting in hatred and bloodshed. Thus in Detroit the colored population, Mr. Lilienthal told us, jumped from 5,000 to 80,000 in fifteen years. The colored section became crammed, but there was no outlet for the overcrowding because white people did not want Negroes in their residential section. In small places this condition usually adjusts itself, although not without friction. But in a big city, where all the workmen want to be near their jobs, there is apt to be serious trouble. In Detroit one colored doctor's house had been mobbed; Dr. Sweet, unwisely but lawfully, bought a house in a white neighborhood. He was warned, his house and family were disturbed, and the house was stoned; the police gave no protection; finally shots were fired from the house, and a white man, Louis Breiner, was killed on the steps of a house near by.

What, if any, degree of crime was committed by these Negroes was a hard question for any jury to decide. But a harder question is how may the state of hostility leading to such quarrels be warded off. Perhaps, after all, Northern cities may learn from Southern cities how to deal with troublesome race questions, for more and more in the South

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Keystone

Daniel Boone **Roger Williams** **Jonathan Edwards**

These busts were unveiled at the Hall of Fame of New York University on May 12

reasonable mutual concession and agreement not to overstep fixed conventions, together with interracial local conferences, have bettered relations.

The Hall of Fame

It must not be thought because busts of Jonathan Edwards, Daniel Boone, and Roger Williams were only the other day unveiled in the Hall of Fame that they have but recently been admitted as "American immortals." In this academic scheme the choice or election to the honor is followed in due season by a memorial tablet, and the final honor of a bust is dependent as to time upon the promptitude of admirers or descendants in providing the bust.

For the ceremony by which men of lasting fame are honored the eulogies are fitly assigned, and in many cases descendants unveil the busts. Thus, the other day, Dan Beard for the Boy Scouts laid a wreath beside the bust of Daniel Boone, John Drew presented the bust of Edwin Booth, Roger Williams's bust was unveiled by a descendant, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The late Judge Alton B. Parker was to have spoken about Chancellor Kent and the late Oscar Straus about Roger Williams; Justice Ordway and Rabbi Wise took their places.

In all, nine busts were presented to view: Daniel Boone, Edwin Booth, Jonathan Edwards, James Kent, George Peabody, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Daniel Webster, Roger Williams, and Eli Whitney—an odd but interesting combination of the old and the recent in American genius.

Joseph Pennell's Bequest

All too frequently judged as crabbed, carping, and hypercritical, Joseph Pennell, who did so much for art, has added to the debt due his work and memory by the bequest of his books, pictures, and drawings to the Library of Congress. He has done much more than most such benefactors, for he has provided a liberal fund for the maintenance of the collection, which, it may be assumed, will go far to make it useful. Some years since he gave to the Government his Whistler library, one of the most complete in existence, which complements admirably the Charles L. Freer store of Whistler paintings and drawings, also the property of the United States. So future generations of lovers of art and the unique in literature can recall one who thought of them to their advantage.

Girl Scouts

Critics of the younger generation are particularly severe in their comments on the modern girl. In the first of ten articles on the problems of the younger generation by Ishbel Ross, in the New York "Herald Tribune," Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, is quoted as saying:

> I also notice that young women expect to encounter rudeness from young men and that they don't much resent it. Here I touch upon what seems to me the worst condition in contemporaneous manners between young men and young women. Young women do not seem to resent gross misconduct toward them by their male associates.

A remedy commonly advocated for what to many besides Mr. Eliot seems ominous in the manners, if not the morals, of these girls is suppression. Critics of the flapper would like to see her liberties restricted, her habits and her clothes cut along more conservative lines, her craving for exciting diversion denied. There is, however, another way of treating the symptoms. This is the way followed, on the whole, by the Girl Scout movement.

Delegates from various parts of the United States and from a number of other nations have recently been discussing the problem of the modern girl. They were women interested in the Girl Scout movement in all parts of the world. That they discussed their subject with sympathy for it—or rather her—is indicated by the fact that one of the topics of discussion was whether the modern girl was in fact a problem. These delegates visited Boston and Washington, spent five days at Camp Edith Macy at Briarcliff, New York, then visited Buffalo and Montreal. At the international camp, where most of their discussion took place, the delegates followed the routine of the average Girl Scouts while in camp.

The object, of course, of the Girl Scout movement is to provide a normal and wholesome outlet for the modern girl's desire for activity and a means of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

realizing practical ideals. In other countries camping does not play so large a part as it does in this country, and therefore the delegates from other countries were specially attentive to the Girl Scout camp as developed here. So rapidly has the movement grown in America that Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, National Director of the American Girl Scouts, declares that the movement is suffering from over-development. The enrollment has grown at the rate of nineteen to twenty per cent a year. "This number," she says, "cannot be absorbed, because leaders cannot be found to take care of them. Moreover, our camps are too large." If this prosperity is an injury, it is also a sign of the usefulness of the Girl Scout Movement, for it proves that it supplies what girls want. As in the case of the Boy Scouts, it is leaders with a capacity for understanding what the adolescent needs that are wanted. If these are lacking, it is the older generation, and not the younger, after all, that is at fault.

Britain's Convalescence

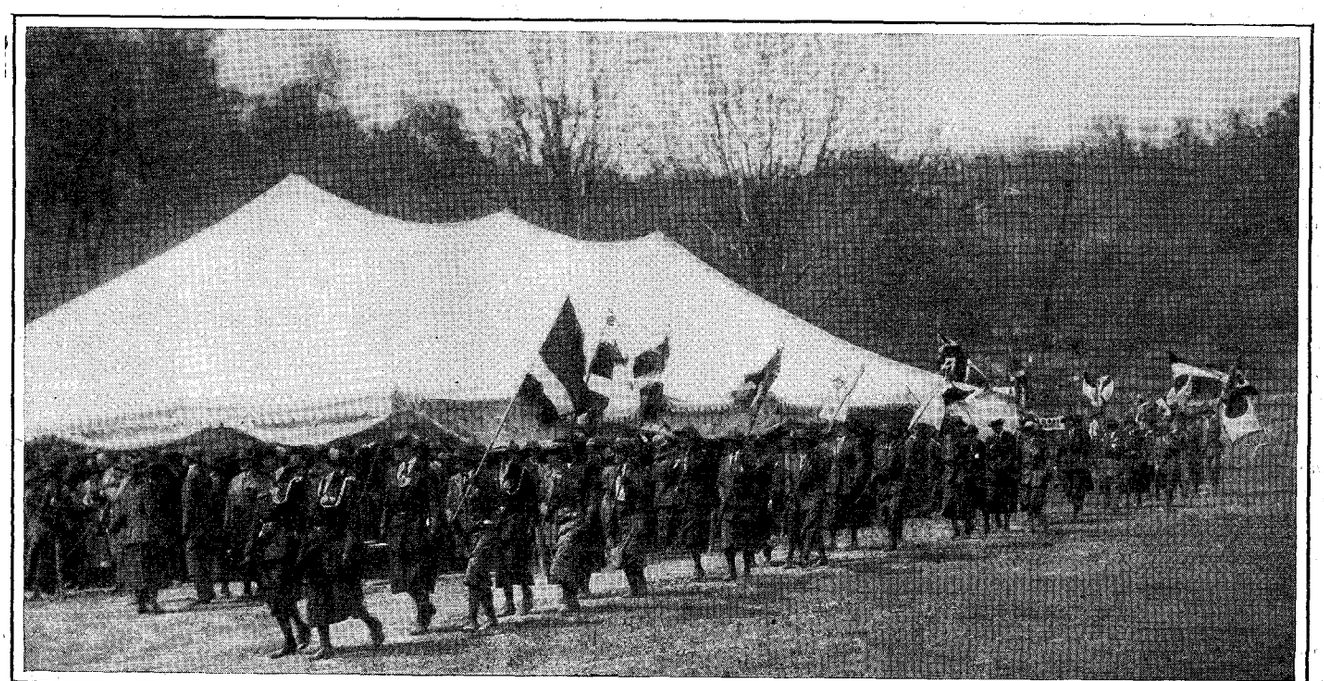
THOSE who imagined that with the end of open hostilities the general strike in Great Britain would be at once succeeded by normal conditions could hardly have consulted their reason. A man who is starved does not regain his strength as soon as he has his first bit of nourishment. After a war the belligerents cannot begin again as if no war had happened.

It ought not to have been surprising for strikers to find that it was not as simple a matter to get back to work as it was to leave it. The Government urged employers to refrain from vindictiveness, and, on the whole, if reports are to be trusted, they held no grudge against the men who left them without cause. And yet the effect upon many of the workers seeking re-employment was much the same as it would have been if their employers had been vindictive. A strike like that which virtually suspended all the industries of Great Britain brings losses so serious that managers are not in a position to reopen their factories as if nothing had happened. Moreover, those concerns that kept at work found themselves under obligation to men who had taken the strikers' places as volunteers. In many cases these volunteers have found their unaccustomed work interesting and remunerative—at least sufficiently so as to warrant them in wishing to keep their jobs. Consequently, strikers have found factories still closed, or running only on part time, or else already supplied with at least a part of their labor.

In the second place, a strike like that creates a new condition of mind in the country that is as definite a factor in industry as any economic condition. There is a breaking down of old barriers that cannot be easily re-erected. The "wild men" among the labor leaders have by this experience become a bit wilder. They are naturally thrilled by their experience in what Moscow calls a "rehearsal" of the promised proletarian revolution. And some of the more conservative in both camps are naturally made more circumspect. Mutual confidence is impossible when it has been violated. Contracts broken cannot be mended by a mere order to cease the breaking of them.

In the third place, when a government once takes control of affairs, as the British Government had to take control of such ordinary business of life as transportation, food supplies, and the dissemination of news, it does not immediately resume its normal functions. It must necessarily carry on during the period of readjustment; and it may not relinquish at all some of the powers which it has found necessary to exercise. We found here in the United States that many of the war powers of the Government remained in the hands of the Government long after war had ceased to be.

In the fourth place, and most important of all, the general strike has left England under the necessity of regarding every economic struggle as potentially a political issue. For this the labor leaders of England are responsible. They had built a political party out of the trade-union movement, and therefore have given to every demand of organized labor the character of a political



Wide World

Delegates to the International Conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts at Camp Edith Macy

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

threat. Before the general strike took place most people in England and Scotland apparently did not realize what this meant. Now they know. However meritorious a strike for higher wages or better living and working conditions may be, it will be a reminder of the threat that this strike was to England's institutions of liberty and self-government. The very organization of labor into a political party has proved, as American labor leaders foresaw, an injury to the best interests of the British wage-earners.

The Self-Regulation of Industry

FOR the first time in legislative history the duty has been imposed upon employer and employee of entering upon collective contracts. By passing the Watson-Parker Bill Congress has substituted for the Railroad Labor Board a means of establishing the relation of employed and employer in inter-State railway transportation by mutual agreement without recourse to strikes. The basis of this law is voluntary co-operation between the railway managements and the unions.

It is true that there is nothing ultimately compulsory about this law. If the managers and the unions fail to agree through negotiations there is a provision for mediation, and if mediation fails there is a provision for the offer of arbitration. In these provisions the public is presumably represented. But in the last analysis the success of the law will depend upon the willingness of management and men to come to a common understanding. That there is promise in this plan is evident in the fact that the plan itself was proposed, after long and patient conferences, jointly by executives and union leaders. There is ground for hope that if conferences can produce a plan, conferences can make it work.

This new law is an example of a tendency in America toward the acceptance of what has been expressed by the slogan: "Less government in business, more business in government." Perhaps it could better even be described as the tendency of business to regulate itself. It is this tendency that was the main theme of the three days' session, May 11–13, at Washington of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The extent to which different businesses have formed associations for the purpose of establishing regulative practices is astonishing. Cynics still suspect business, epecially if it is big; but big business is ceasing to be a big bugaboo. It has lost its power to frighten the common people. Men have come into leadership of many large corporations who may be fairly called industrial statesmen. They have recognized that business thrives only as it serves to meet the desires of the consumer. As a consequence, business as a whole, through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and its component local chambers and business associations, is promoting co-operation in the interest of service to the public. The problem of statesmanship in business is to build up an ethical standard that will permit healthy competition without destroying the machinery for service, to reduce the cost of service, and to render unnecessary the multiplication of governmental regulatory mechanisms. There is a growing recognition among leaders of organized labor that a corresponding change has come in the measure of compensation from that of the standard of living to that of the value of production. As a consequence economic law is becoming recognized rapidly as a substitute for legislative enactments. There are too many participants in business as shareholders as well as consumers to make reasonable the old distinction between the corporation and the public. Democracy in industry is becoming realized and is freeing itself from political interference with its own development.

That there is a danger in this, as there is in all progress, cannot be denied. Particularly is it apparent when the business is so vast a public utility as the railways. The danger there is that management and men will reach agreements to their own advantage but to the cost of those who use the railways as passengers and shippers and of the taxpayers. Rates are determined by the Inter-State Commerce Commission; but they cannot be set in disregard of the cost of running the railways, which in turn will be determined in part by the wages that are paid and the conditions of labor. If the railways are to avoid Governmental regulation of wages and conditions of labor, management and men must so accept their responsibility as to consider paramount the interest of the public which they both serve. In the working of the new Railway Labor Law there will be a test of the ability of at least one great form of business to regulate itself.

Fifty Years of Ethical Culture

FIFTY years ago, before there were electric lights or telephones, and when Times Square at night was as lonely a place as one could find in almost any part of New York, Felix Adler, then a young teacher of religious education at Cornell, was invited to address one hundred men and women in Standard Hall, at Broadway and Forty-second Street. This company of people, dissatisfied with the orthodox point of view, were eager for new truth in the field of religion. The young teacher, who was the son of the rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, the leading synagogue in New York, had not only been educated in the best schools in America, but had taken post-graduate work in the universities of Europe. His original intention was to follow in his father's footsteps; but while passing through these educational processes he became convinced that neither the old Hebrew faith nor even the more modern Christian religion would adequately meet the problems which he felt were looming up before America and the world. He became persuaded that the last word regarding religious truth had not been spoken, that constantly there were new revelations of divine truth, and that this truth was being brought out, not in the seclusion of the cloister nor in the old rabbinical laws, but in life itself.

On May 15, 1876—just one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence had been signed—Felix Adler and this group founded the Ethical Culture Movement, which has since spread to many of the largest cities of the United States and to half a score of foreign lands, even to Asia. During the week ending Sunday, May 16, delegates assembled in New York from these various societies to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of this movement, and to bring felicitations to Dr. Adler in connection with the seventy-fifth year of his life. During the entire week the Meeting-House of the New York Society, on Central Park

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

West and Sixty-fourth Street, was crowded daily to do honor to this modern prophet. Not a single note of discouragement or discord was uttered during the week. The high character of the audiences indicated the type of men and women who had accepted Felix Adler's philosophy. Constantly was it reiterated that education was the basis of its progress, that the Ethical Culture Movement was neither agnostic nor atheistic, that it gave to its adherents the utmost liberty in the acceptance of truth as it was revealed to them, and that there resided in every man the good which needed simply to be developed in order to create in him the highest aspirations and standards of conduct.

In his address on Consecration Sunday, when the leaders of the various societies again committed themselves to the principles of the Ethical Culture Movement, Dr. Adler pointed out that Ethical Culture was more than mere social reform or philanthropy—that, while the social reformer sought to destroy the slums, abolish ignorance and war, he saw only the contemporary evil, not its root, which can be annihilated only by spiritual means; but that Ethical Culture makes the spiritual element supreme.

Dr. Adler believes that all mankind may be creative in the sense that men may organize the materials by which society is to be perfected. "Ethical Culture," says Dr. Adler, "asks you to make humanity's tragedies your own. It is a new type of religion. It venerates the truth of the past, but it believes in the increase of eternal light on all of human life." On the outside of the Ethical Culture Meeting House in New York there is the statement, "This building is dedicated to the ever-increasing love, knowledge, and practice of the right."

During the fifty years of Dr. Adler's activities as the Senior Leader of the New York Society he has been carrying on a most practical program. Dr. Adler organized the first free kindergarten in the country, introduced the visiting-nurse service for the poor, the Fresh Air Fund, and the idea of sending poor children to the country; and in political reform was one of the prime movers in creating the first Tenement House Commission in New York, which revolutionized living conditions on New York's lower East Side and in abating the social evil. He was one of the first advocates of small parks in the congested districts, of public playgrounds and public baths, and, above all, of greater justice and humanity in the relations between labor and capital, employer and employee. One of the first practical labor projects that he undertook was the organization of the Workingmen's Lyceum, and of a workingmen's school, the first vocational school in the country and the first school to include ethics in its curriculum. This school, started for the children of workingmen, and beginning with four students, has developed into the present Ethical Culture High School with 950 students, a model educational center, maintaining a constant ratio of paying and non-paying pupils. It was through Dr. Adler's initiative also that the New York School for Printers' Apprentices with its 750 students, the largest of its kind in the country, was organized. This school is now supported jointly by "Big Six" of the Typographical Union and the Employing Printers. The Manhattan Trade School for Girls, Hudson Guild and Madison House (two of the most important neighborhood houses in New York's congested districts), the Henry Booth House in Chicago, the Southwark Settlement in Philadelphia, owe their existence largely to the influence of Dr. Adler and leaders of the Ethical Society.

Against materialism, against the tendency to the removal of every form of constraint, against the notion, too common, that there is virtue in infidelity, the Ethical Society has set its face. Not content to rely upon society's natural reaction, as a matter of self-preservation, against unbelief and moral anarchy, it is undertaking to build a structure upon its faith in righteousness and in the capacity of man for the righteous life. And this calls for self-sacrifice, for repentance for wrong, for the right kind of renewal of effort, the right kind of impulse and will.

Is this really a new religion? Its philosophy, its theology, if it can be said to have any, may be new in form. Its terminology may be different from that of other religious bodies. But the test of its truth is a simple one: "Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

Thomas Jefferson

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THE Fourth of July next will be the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Thomas Jefferson, the author of that immortal document. For many years in Jefferson's native State of Virginia the fact that he died on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration was regarded by his devoted disciples as a special and unique manifestation of the regard of Divine Providence. It was almost as if, like Elijah, he had been carried to heavenly bliss in a chariot of fire. Dr. Alderman, of the University of Virginia, tells an amusing story of a good old Virginia Democrat who, when he learned that John Adams, Jefferson's great political rival, died in Boston on the Fourth of July, 1826, a few hours before Jefferson, exclaimed, in indignation: "Well, I call it a damned Yankee trick!"

This story is a good illustration of the passionate differences of opinion that have raged about the name and achievements of the third President of the United States for more than a century. Partisanship, bitter as it was in the lifetime of George Washington, has ceased to play any part in the popular estimation of the Father of his Country. Washington has been adopted without any sectional differences by the whole Nation, although when he finally left the Presidency, in March, 1797, the "Aurora," the leading newspaper organ of the Jeffersonian party, announced with satisfaction that he was about to step into "well-merited oblivion." But partisanship still clings to the memory of Jefferson. He is the patron saint of the Democratic Party, as Lincoln is the patron saint of the Republican Party. It is not surprising that the name and memory of Jefferson have been treated with too little justice in the Northern States. He opposed the judicial power of the Supreme Court; espoused the policy of States' Rights; was the author of the doctrine of Nullification, which paved the way for, if it did not actually beget,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the doctrine of Secession; and, although refined, cultivated, and intellectual in personal tastes and private life, stooped to some demagogic practices in political affairs which have given an unfortunate trend to certain currents of our National history. But it should be remembered that some of Lincoln's methods in practical politics have not been wholly free from the suspicion and accusation of demagoguery. In other words, both Jefferson and Lincoln were human beings, and not demigods.

The approaching hundredth anniversary of Jefferson's death has revived the popular interest in his personality and character. Two recently published books are notable contributions to that end—the "Life and Letters of Thomas Jefferson," by Francis W. Hirst, and "Jefferson and Hamilton: The Struggle for Democracy in America," by Claude G. Bowers. Both these works are avowedly written from the pro-Jefferson point of view, just as F. S. Oliver's "Life of Hamilton" and Senator Beveridge's "Life of John Marshall" contain studies of Jefferson written by men unsympathetic with the fundamentals of Jefferson's political philosophy. Those who have the time and inclination to make a somewhat extended study of the Jeffersonian controversy and then form their own independent judgment cannot do better than to read Oliver, Beveridge, Hirst, and Bowers. This, however, means the expenditure of a good many hours of time and the thumbing of a good many hundreds of pages. Those Northerners who, like myself, wish to form a just estimate of Jefferson and to rid themselves of the prejudices growing out of the Civil War may get a good deal of light on their problem by turning to a book on Jefferson published twenty-five years ago by Henry C. Merwin.

Mr. Merwin is not a Virginian, but a Massachusetts lawyer and a graduate of Harvard. His life of Jefferson is only a little over a hundred and fifty pages in length and can be carried in a coat pocket, but it seems to me to be a little masterpiece of biographical writing. My only criticism of it is that Mr. Merwin does scant justice to one of the very greatest and most admirable of the Fathers of the Republic, Chief Justice John Marshall, to whom, I think, this country owes a greater debt of gratitude than to any other of the founders except George Washington. But I do not intend in this brief article to become involved in political controversy. My object is to give, if I can, an outline sketch of Jefferson's personality which may suggest more elaborate reading to those who are interested in the forthcoming anniversary.

Jefferson was of yeoman ancestry on his father's side, but of aristocratic lineage on his mother's. His father was a man of some property, and he himself became a man of property. His professional income as a Virginia lawyer, before he abandoned practice for politics, averaged more than twelve thousand dollars a year, a large sum in those days. His tastes were naturally æsthetic rather than political. As a student at the College of William and Mary he was devoted to music, and said himself that during a dozen years of his youth he played on the violin no less than three hours a day. When he became Governor of Virginia, in the third year of the Revolutionary War, he was, as his biographer Parton says, "a lawyer of thirty-six, with a talent for music, a taste for art, a love of science, literature, and gardening." When twenty-nine years of age, he began to build his beautiful home at Monticello, and there he took his bride, a young widow of social charm and cultivation, who was also musical. Into this home he received his widowed sister with six small children, whom, with his own two daughters, he brought up as if he were their father. His family life was ideal, and in this life he early developed those principles of education which led him later to found the University of Virginia.

Jefferson was never a successful public speaker, but early won a reputation as a writer of style and effective, logical argument. In his thirty-second year he wrote "A Summary View" of the quarrel of the colonies with Great Britain, which established on both sides of the Atlantic his position as a political thinker. "Jefferson," to quote Merwin, "was always about a century in advance of his time; and the 'Summary View' substantially anticipated what is now the acknowledged relation of England to her colonies." Of this quality of foresight in Jefferson's grasp of political and social questions Merwin also says: "His ideas of the scope of public education went far beyond those which prevailed in his time, and considerably beyond those which prevail even now. For example, a free university course for the most apt pupils graduated at the grammar schools made part of his scheme—an idea most nearly realized in the Western States."

Of the next great political document which Jefferson wrote, the Declaration of Independence, it is not necessary to speak. It speaks for itself. It contains a phrase of eight words which is not surpassed in the whole range of literature as a combination of brevity and moral power—"A decent respect for the opinions of mankind." Although opposed to slavery, Jefferson was a slave-owner, but his treatment of his slaves was of such a considerate nature that they were devoted to him and sacrificed themselves to protect his home and property when he was driven away by the army of Cornwallis. His democracy was not merely theoretical, but practical. While living in France as Minister of the federated American colonies, he wrote to Lafayette as follows on the practical problems of human welfare: "You must ferret the people out of their hovels, as I have done; look into their kettles; eat their bread; loll on their beds on pretense of resting yourself, but in fact to find if they are soft. You will find a sublime pleasure in the course of the investigation, and a sublimer one hereafter, when you shall be able to apply your knowledge to the softening of their beds, or the throwing a morsel of meat into their kettle of vegetables."

It was this experience which gave Jefferson a passionate sympathy with the French Revolution, for he ascribed the misery of the French masses to monarchical despotism and taxation. "There is not a crowned head in Europe," he once said to Washington, "whose talents or merits would entitle him to be elected a vestryman by the people of America." But he was not concerned merely with the physical well-being of the masses; he believed, as Lincoln did later, that mankind, or the plain people, have an innate faculty "which we call common sense; state a moral case to a plowman and a professor; the former will decide it as well and often better than the latter, because he has not been led astray by artificial rules." This faith in the common sense or moral sense of the masses he sometimes carried to a faulty extreme, but it did not prevent him, when he became President, or chief executive of law and order, from taking rigorous measures which some critics have thought inconsistent with his philosophical theories. For example, he put down by force the Barbary Pi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

rates of the Mediterranean to whom the European governments, and even his Federalist predecessor, John Adams, had truckled in a cowardly manner. And when he effected the Louisiana Purchase, one of the great events in the history of the United States, he said that the inhabitants of Louisiana were "as incapable of self-government as children." He himself recognized that the Louisiana Purchase was not quite consistent with his interpretation of the Constitution and wanted the purchase legalized by a Constitutional amendment. But this was never done.

It is a curious coincidence that the two greatest physical achievements of our Government, the acquisition of the huge Louisiana territory and the building of the Panama Canal, were both suspected of having an extra-Constitutional taint. In the one case, Jefferson plead guilty but Congress acquitted him; in the other, Roosevelt insisted upon his clear Constitutional title and Congress smirched it by paying a fine of $25,000,000 to Colombia. In both cases, however, the plain people of the country, exercising the useful faculty of common sense, applaud the acts of President Jefferson and President Roosevelt as great achievements in the promotion of human welfare.

The Latest Novelty in Dictators

Correspondence by ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

THOUGH I had the good offices of the Foreign Minister and the Governor of the National Bank in seeking an audience with the Greek Dictator, not till to-day did I get close to him. The near view revealed what street appearances did not, namely, that Theodore Pangalos is better looking than his portraits represent him.

Like Mussolini, he is not a tall man, but more aristocratic in face and manner; his is also a far more martial figure than that of the Italian Dictator. Despite this, the Greek's voice did not ring out militarily and categorically, as I had expected from one whose profession was soldiering. His accents were decisive without being sharp.

Although he is said freely to employ unparliamentary language on occasions, his words, as I heard them, were measured and deliberate. Moreover, he looked as if he meant them. When he said, "We regard you Americans as our compatriots," I was sure of it. Then he added: "You, influenced by Greek culture, have shown generosity to us for a hundred years and under all circumstances. I want to express the Greek Republic's gratitude to the great American Republic."

Certainly these simple words betrayed no "big head" or spread-eagleism. Indeed, the Greeks have had proof aplenty of our admiration for their history, philosophy, and art, and of our liking for them. Our compatriots here have stood well with every Government, whether of King or President.

GENERAL PANGALOS certainly has self-command. I noted that later, at the Gennadeion, where he had to stay on the parterre for a couple of hours during the inaugural ceremonies at that library, and where, through the very open latticework of the gallery overhead, he had the vision of many a feminine skirt not reaching the length prescribed in his startling early edict!

The Greek Dictator has apparently assumed a more extensive responsibility for the conduct both of social and political affairs than has the Italian.

Anyway, Pangalos believes in being a drastic Dictator. If his political opponents cast slurs upon his methods, out go the opponents; the island of Santorin already contains many summarily exiled thither. Some senior officers of the army have also been compulsory retired. A large number of officials have been dismissed by decree without, it is said, any meeting of the Cabinet. Newspapers have been widely suspended and others sharply warned of a similar fate.

And yet, in one sense at least, General Pangalos is an ideal Dictator, for he gets things done. More real work has been accomplished, he claims, in the past six months than in many preceding years.

Moreover, he gets things done at once. No interminable parliamentary talkee-talkee. Time saved. For instance, one morning the Greeks awoke to find that, quite unwittingly, they had all become the Government's creditors. Overnight the Dictator had decreed a forced loan, and in this wise: He had reduced by a quarter the nominal value of all the bank notes above thirty cents in our money in circulation. He had compulsorily converted this quarter into scrip of a 6 per cent loan. Nor was this all. He had also compulsorily funded some of the outstanding Treasury bonds.

There's deflation for you! Yet it was necessary, and instantly necessary, to balance previous perilous inflation. Greece now avoids the dangers threatened from her floating debt and from the difficulty of contracting an external loan. Yet it seems strange to us foreigners, just the same, to find one end cut from our 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 drachma notes, the remainder being worth 37.50, 75, 375, and 750 drachmae.

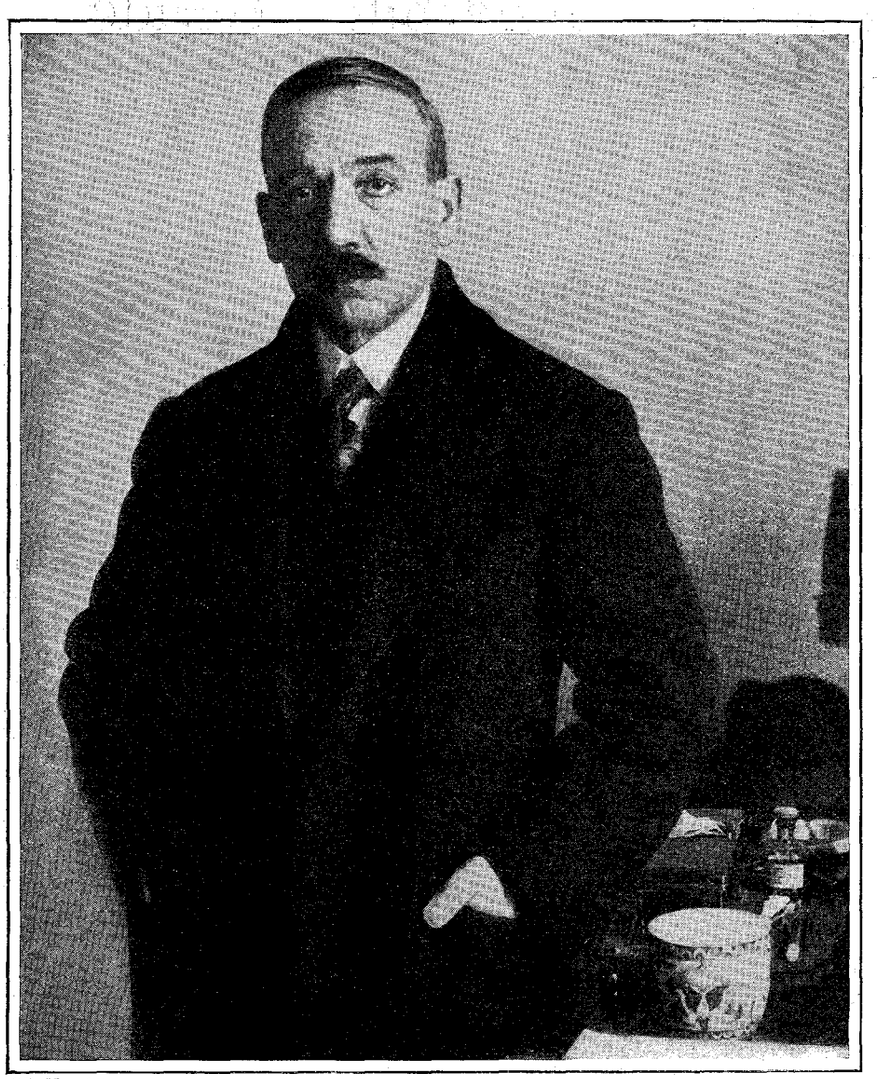
General Pangalos is certainly an avenging angel as regards economy. He has ordered each Cabinet Minister to cut down budgets by some $300,000 apiece. Two of the Ministries have already effected economies by over twice that sum.

ALL these figures are eloquent. Like those for Italy, they make men everywhere, no matter how strong supporters of representative government they may be, see that just now for certain countries a dictator's strong hand is necessary. This is particularly true in Greece. As General Pangalos has said, the war left both social and political dislocation in its wake, the political disturbance being evident by parliamentary bankruptcy. In consequence, "there was failure of parliamentarism in the consciences of more than one democratic people. Now the Greek people is democratic both by temperament and by tradition. Yet it was so disgusted with its parliamentary representatives as to demand the National Assembly's prorogation. . . . And now the Deputies have for a certain time been abolished, so that under a strong government the political services may be purified."

This abolishment means dictatorship with a vengeance. But if any one thinks that the mass of the people is not behind the new rule, which means efficiency, he should see the thousands of letters now coming in to Pangalos, saying: "We need no more Deputies. Do not allow these talking-machines to return. We have confidence in you."

Acting on this, when President Con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



(C) Keystone

Theodore Pangalos

douriotis recently resigned, it was perfectly natural for General Pangalos to propose himself as successor, especially as power had been grasped, not only by a military chief but also by one who was as well the leader of a Liberal Republican group. The election took place under extraordinary conditions fixed by the Dictator himself; they excluded alike the candidacy of members of the royal family and of a still more redoubtable person, namely, Eleutherios Veniselos, now living in Paris. And yet some critics even opine that, by another possible stroke of state, the new President, despite his republicanism, may be found to have smoothed the path of monarchist restoration!

For Pangalos was overwhelmingly elected. He says that he relied "on the army and on the national conscience." No one who did not put the army first would *seem* to have much chance, albeit in this supposedly democratic country. President Pangalos adds: "The results of the election constitute not so much an election as a popular revolution. This victory, however, will not make me implacable. I shall not hesitate to hold out my hand to whoever accepts it."

What a meteoric rise within a twelvemonth! On June 25, 1925, by a military-naval coup, General Pangalos and Admiral Hajikiriakis ousted the existing Michalalopulos Cabinet. But Pangalos was on top, becoming Premier and Minister of War, the Admiral becoming Minister of Marine. Greece, it was remarked at the time, then ceased to be a republic and became a diarchy. On January 3, 1926, it became an autocracy, for on that date General Pangalos proclaimed himself head of an absolute dictatorship. "Henceforth," he declared, "with the help of the army and navy, I will govern as Dictator. In a few months Greece will have a fleet dominating the Mediterranean's eastern basin and will have the strongest army in the Balkans." These words certainly have an aggressive ring. To some they seemed bombastic. Certainly the program has hardly been realized.

As President, the Dictator is naturally interested in strengthening his position. To this end he proposes to reform the Constitution, taking ours as a model. That means, first of all, more power to the executive and less to the legislative branch of the Government. But before the election General Pangalos had already made up his mind in the direction of constitutional reform. The story is retailed here that in case of his election he would choose the American Constitution to follow as model, and in case of failure the French!

EXCELLENT as the new President is in most respects and increasingly excellent as his government is, the question one hears is, "How long will he last?" This does not mean primarily, as in the case of Mussolini, the hint of assassination. No; it proceeds from a defect in the Greek character—the possibility of getting bored. Even the ancient Athenians voted for the ostracism of Aristides because weary of hearing him called "the Just." This tendency applies also to some modern Greeks, even though their blood connection with the ancients may be slight.

Or, aside from personal predilections, how long will it be before there is any popular protest from a people educated in representative government against this cool suspension of it?

At present the populace is not only calm, but sympathetically calm. It likes the strong hand, it likes the economical hand. It even likes the individual hand. And yet some one said the other day that the Greeks were apathetic. One could hardly ever accuse them of that, no matter what their other qualities may be. They are simply tired of professional politicians and parliamentarians, and want a change.

Again, it is urged that Pangalos is an ambitious man and is bending everything to serve his personal ends. Pangalos is a very ambitious man. It has been town talk for years. Not only Pangalos, however, but every Greek seems to be ambitious. Certainly every one who has ever gained anything during his country's history has had to fight for it against competition singularly subtle. Ambition, however, never hinders the expression of proper patriotism, and I have yet to hear the sincerity of the Pangalos kind denied by any responsible judge.

Doubtless both Pangalos and Mussolini are quite as ambitious for the prestige of their respective countries as they can possibly be for their respective selves. They are determined that those countries shall have internal discipline and external fame. For the moment their rule is necessary in both lands.

Athens, Greece.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

The Collapse of the Vanderbilt Crusade

By WILLIAM BOARDMAN KNOX

THE disaster which has recently overtaken the enterprises of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., patrician publisher of penny tabloids and youthful crusader of "clean journalism," is essentially the disaster of adolescence amuck, of a dream nobly conceived and badly executed, a forlorn hope bravely but inadequately led. Nor is it without its moments of triumph and its distinct measure of accomplishment, although these things are probably small consolation to the five thousand stockholders, forlorn tail to the Vanderbilt journalistic kite, who have been rather rudely crashed to earth.

At the time of writing his smash seems almost irrevocable. His family, after contributing $1,080,000 in a vain endeavor to set his floundering journals on even keel, have definitely withdrawn all support. One of his papers has suspended publication; another is in the hands of a receiver; while the third, the Miami "Illustrated Daily Tab," always the smallest of the Vanderbilt newspapers, is rocking along without apparent destination, its circulation and advertising deflated in direct ratio to the collapse of the Florida boom.

Unfortunately, fundamental weaknesses and vagaries in Vanderbilt's character make it difficult to hold him up as a martyr to clean and independent journalism, for beneath the welter of personalities, bickerings, and mismanagement, always attending handmaidens on failure, lie basic causes which would surround a more stable character with something of the dignity of inevitable tragedy.

But even ultimate failure does not alter the fact that Vanderbilt succeeded in establishing a string of newspapers which, if nothing more, were a vigorous and untrammeled expression of the character and point of view of their founder. Papers of this type are almost unknown on the ultra-conservative Pacific slope, nor are they so common in the rest of the country as to be passed without mention. Furthermore, Vanderbilt attained in Los Angeles, perhaps of all communities in the country the most highly organized and dictatorial in its attitude toward the press, a following, figured by stark totals of paid circulation, greater than that of any paper west of St. Louis. Throughout a period of nearly two years he repeatedly proved that he held the political destinies of the city in the hollow of his hand, and there are many things in Los Angeles that for a considerable time will be different from what they would have been had there been no Cornelius Vanderbilt.

When Vanderbilt came to Los Angeles in the summer of 1923, he brought as background two years of reportorial work on New York newspapers and a year or so of desultory traveling and writing for news syndicates. His constitution, always frail, had been seriously undermined by gas during his short period of service in France. Contrary to popular belief, he was not and never has been in his own right wealthy. His support was drawn almost entirely from that portion of the laboring and small-clerk class who were imbued with confidence either by the loftiness of his expressed ideals or the alchemy of the Vanderbilt name. His family, always bitterly opposed to his journalistic ambitions, did not come to his rescue until his papers had been established for more than a year.

PHYSICALLY he was a tall, angular youth of amiable approach and awkward carriage, with a shock of curly hair, and a long, almost lantern jaw which had a pronounced tendency to droop. His speech was hesitant, almost stammering. His whole demeanor suggested conscious inferiority shot with moments of unrestrained egocentric self-glorification.

Mentally he was an incarnate sublimation of the psychology of adolescence. His yearning to stand before the public as a great commoner amounted to an obsession. For five years he had driven his opposing family to the ultimate limits of boredom and exasperation by his importunities that he must in some manner attain personal independence and become something in his own right. With the launching of his career as a cub reporter for the New York "Herald" all his nebulous dreams crystallized in a burning desire to become a great publisher as quickly as might be. He had thrown himself into his work with a feverish intensity which, instead of burning itself out or settling into a steady flame, had driven him relentlessly from pillar to post in blind search for bigger and wider opportunities. He had played with news syndicates, with advertising agencies; he had even considered buying a magazine. He was highly strung, super-sensitive, timid before strangers, ruthlessly dominating among his familiars and satellites, quick to forgive a real wrong, but relentless toward a fancied slight. When he arrived in Los Angeles, he was still groping, and there specific opportunity first presented itself.

The financing of his original operations was accomplished with the assistance of Mr. E. T. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, an itinerant promoter who had been involved in the Atascadero Estates Development in northern California, to whom Vanderbilt gave implicit confidence. Lewis had previously proved himself a master in gaining the financial support of that nebulous and long-suffering person known as the small investor, and Vanderbilt's determination to have a paper as truly democratic in ownership as it was to be in spirit dovetailed with his idea of practical promotion exactly. The inevitable result was a popular sales campaign with flamboyant advertising, high-pressure salesmen, free lunches and ballyhoo, with long queues of prospective investors trailing through the embryo Vanderbilt plant, and a considerable proportion of the original stock sold in small blocks on the partial-payment plan. Vanderbilt himself, in a paroxysm of democracy, originated a system of preferred subscriptions, whereby any one paying $5 was to be a participating shareholder with a vote for a portion of the Board of Directors.

The outward appearance of the first issue of the Los Angeles "Illustrated Daily News" was as innocuous as the whirl of its office and its later career were colorful. In make-up it approximated the conventional tabloid, except that its columns were scrupulously bare of anything that could possibly be construed as crime or scandal. Its editorial page was headed "The Public be Served," a phrase which Mr. Vanderbilt took occasion to remark was a deliberate paraphrase and public repudiation of a more famous saying credited to one of his ancestors. As a natural appointment of his position as a man of the people, Vanderbilt took to himself the appellation, "Your Publisher," and the paper always thereafter referred to itself as "Your Paper." By the same token, the editorial columns were usually largely devoted to intensely personal narratives of Mr. Vanderbilt's comings and goings, his meals, his friends, his automobile trips.

OF all his reporters, Vanderbilt himself was undoubtedly during the first few months the most indefatigable. Day and night his automobile went tearing about the country in search of "beats" and pictures, and of his exploits there was always a full account on the editorial page the next day. But, in spite of his strenuous efforts, the problem of adequate compilation of news was from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the first acute and never satisfactorily solved, and the paper, its only contact with the outside world a single-wire service of a news association whose night wire was frankly largely devoted to feature material for evening papers, and with all news savoring of crime or scandal by inviolable order barred to its columns, remained to the last a more or less stereotyped rewrite from early evening bulldogs of competitors in the morning field.

Hardly did Vanderbilt have opportunity to look about him before the staff was torn to pieces by succeeding waves of dissension. Prevented by his own paradoxical sense of inferiority from gaining the loyalty and support of his employees, who, in turn, found themselves tied down by regulations which violated all their experience and instincts, he was almost immediately confronted with a situation bordering on open revolt, which necessitated a complete rebuilding of his staff, and from that time forward the internal history of Vanderbilt Newspapers, Inc. was a history of constant intrigue and constantly changing executives and staffs.

One thing, however, Vanderbilt remembered—his promise to crusade in the interests of the great common people against vested interests of all descriptions—and thereby won for himself that place in the heart of his public which all his future mistakes were never able to take away entirely.

At that time the all-powerful Chamber of Commerce and allied associations of business men had three pet projects—the Los Angeles Community Chest, the Los Angeles Coliseum, and the recently organized Crime Commission. Two of these were headed by R. H. Pridham, President of the Chamber, and the third by Harry Chandler, owner and publisher of the Los Angeles "Times." Against all three Vanderbilt launched successive attacks with all the vigor and invective at his command; nor was there over-delicate sparing of personalities. While circulation grew by leaps and bounds, open war was declared against him by the Chamber, and for a short period the "News" presented the paradoxical spectacle of a paper whose advertising diminished in direct ratio to its increase in circulation. These outbursts were followed by a partially successful campaign against the administration of the California Veterans' Bureau under Lewis T. Grant and a drive for more adequate school accommodations.

Underneath this brave front, however, office discord, inadequate news service, and the solid opposition of organized business soon began to take their toll.

Keystone

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Two expensive exploitation contests failed to justify themselves, and a little later an attempt to increase revenue by raising the street price of the paper to two cents resulted in a violent drop in circulation, which never was recovered.

Nothing could be more typical of the Vanderbilt psychology than that he should suddenly decide, in the midst of gathering clouds, to launch the San Francisco "Herald" and the Miami "Tab." His characteristic restlessness, spurred by his growing sense of futility and inability to cope with the problems with which he was confronted, drove him back into his perennial search for new and greener worlds to conquer and new scenes for the re-enacting of old triumphs. From then on he was less and less at his office and more and more he devoted himself to restless tours between his three papers. Meanwhile with each failure and change of management his papers became more conciliatory, more neutral, more colorless in tone. Still, as late as 1925 he retained so much of his early strength that he was able almost single-handed to re-elect the incumbent Mayor of Los Angeles against the united opposition of the conservative element and the flaming hostility of every newspaper in the city except the "Scripps Record," and the Hearst papers, which maintained a silent neutrality.

Vanderbilt and Vanderbilt policies really ceased to be a vital force in the direction of the papers in the fall of 1925, when Mr. Harvey Johnson, of Chicago, came to California with *carte blanche* as the joint representative of the publisher and of General Cornelius Vanderbilt, who had by that time become more or less heavily involved. Under Johnson's régime virtue and conciliation were carried almost to the point of obnoxiousness. The paper which a few months before had openly defied the Chamber of Commerce now found itself soliciting signed articles from its officers. Special pages were devoted weekly to Rotary, Kiwanis, and kindred service clubs, against whose leaders a short time before Vanderbilt had been crying anathema. Lecturers were sent up and down the coast to bespeak the support of business organizations and tell of the reformation of Vanderbilt policies. But the antidote was too strong, or came too late, and served only to alienate those of the paper's supporters who still remained loyal. From there the descent was sharp and rapid.

THE ultimate fate of the Vanderbilt crusade is of course a matter of pure speculation. The San Francisco "Illustrated Daily Herald" has apparently gone forever, while the Miami "Illustrated Daily Tab" was so essentially a child of the Florida boom that it is hard to see a basis for its continued existence. The Vanderbilt magazines—"Vanderbilt's Weekly" and "Vanderbilt's Farmer"—were never more than supplements to the Sunday editions of his papers, and his syndicate has for two years existed in name only. The Los Angeles "Illustrated Daily News," on the other hand, has factors definitely in favor of its survival. There is an element of Los Angeles business and civic life which in the Vanderbilt paper has for the first time found articulate expression, and which will probably be very loth to permit the press of the city to again fall under the complete dominance of Mr. Harry Chandler and the noisy and alien Mr. Hearst. Furthermore, a complete collapse would bring the Vanderbilt name very close to involvement in an insolvent popular stock promotion, a thing which it seems reasonable to suppose will not happen.

From the point of view of his own ambitions and of those who supported him, Vanderbilt has failed, but in his failure he has left a mark on Los Angeles and on American journalism that will not immediately be erased.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

All the Money of the World

By Ross Duff Whytock

NEVER in the history of New York banking has there been such a display of money as that recently offered to public inspection by the Chase National Bank at its Park Avenue branch, in the heart of Gotham's exclusive residential district. It is an exhibition that might well be described as one of all the money of the world, for the 30,000 and more specimens on view represent the exchange tokens of every land under the sun and cover a period of five thousand years, or since man first adopted a medium for his bartering activities.

The money loaned to the bank for its educational treat by Farran Zerbe, of Tyrone, Pennsylvania, numismatist extraordinary, is the largest and most valuable collection of coins, currency, and trade tokens in existence. Before the World War knocked monetary standards topsy-turvy the collection was calculated to represent $50,000,000, but to-day its owner declares, somewhat paradoxically, the Sphinx alone could voice its value.

The collection is complete from the gold colpata of southern India, the smallest coin ever minted, to the eight-daler copper piece of Sweden, which measures twelve by twenty-four inches and weighs thirty-two pounds. The Indian piece, with its almost microscopic design, weighs but a grain and is worth four cents in American money. The huge Swedish coin, which was legal tender in the seventeenth century, has a face value of $8. There are specimens of the first known paper money, dating back to the Ming dynasty, when the Emperor Tai Tsu ruled the Celestial Kingdom from 1368 to 1399 A.D. And there are promises to pay of Babylonia and Assyria in the form of clay tablets that came from the hands of their makers some five thousand years ago.

"I had supposed the collection to be complete," remarked Mr. Zerbe, "until a woman at a pre-view the other day asked me if I could show her a Latin quarter. I had to admit reluctantly that it was a coin missing from the collection."

Interest in the display is not confined to collectors or those who are versed in numismatic lore. It has a popular appeal, for the well-labeled cases of coins, tokens, and currency unfold in a gripping way the romance of money.

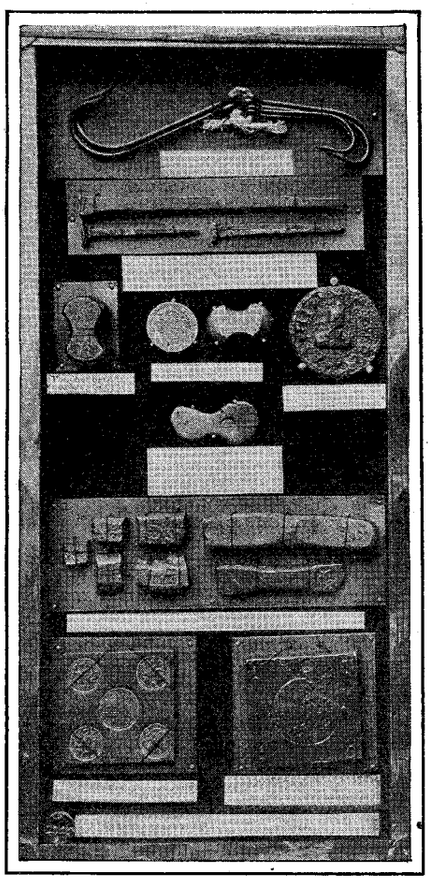
Here are fish-hooks that are money north of the Arctic Circle; copper crosses that purchase wives in the heart of the Dark Continent; bank notes issued by John Law, of Mississippi Bubble fame; twenty-five-cent gold pieces, minted in California's nuggety days; hand-wrought nails that were cash of the early New England realm.

The cases containing specimens of Chinese money are strangely fascinating. In their early use of metal money the Chinese sought to make the coin conform in shape with the thing which it would purchase. Several of the coins are shaped like the human body, indicating that they could be used solely in the purchase of clothing. Other coins are spade-shaped, and such were used in the buying of agricultural implements. Several of these early Chinese coins are in the shape of a razor and were used for the purchase of knives, spears, and such articles.

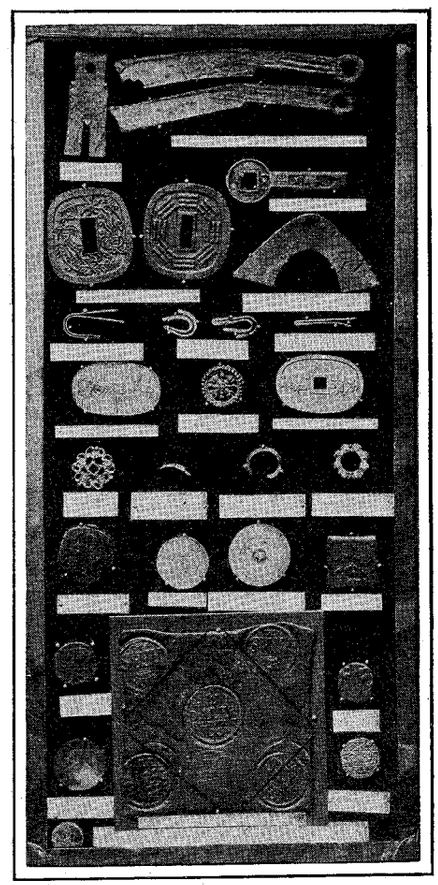
Those persons who conceive of money only in the form of metal coins or currency will be surprised to find that tea, salt, tobacco, and cheese have been used, or are still in use, in many countries as cash. Here are bricks of tea, bearing strange inscriptions, that are used for money in the interior of Tibet and in Mongolia; rock salt that passes for cash in northern Russia and Arabia; cheese, artistically stamped, that was used in North China up to one hundred years ago; and strips of licorice-soaked tobacco, pierced so they can be strung as necklaces, and which are made in Petersburg, Virginia, for circulation in many of the islands of the South Pacific.

The only known specimen of money issued by the American Indian is in the Zerbe collection. It is a one-dollar note, and was printed for the Cherokee Nation in 1862. Mr. Zerbe was for fifteen years on the trail of this lone dollar bill before he traced it down and secured it for his collection a short time ago. Another recent addition to the collection is a United States bill that is of a $2 denomination on the face and $1 on the back. The printing error was not discovered until a package of the notes reached a bank in Michigan a few months ago.

Among the interesting specimens of early American money is a note issued in 1775 by the Sons of Liberty in Boston. It has a face value of twenty-four shil-



Fish-hooks and nails and other inconvenient substitutes for our present tokens of exchange



Chinese and Swedish coins described by Mr. Whytock are to be found in this illustration

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lings and was issued to help finance the cause of liberty. There are a number of colonial notes, printed by Benjamin Franklin and bearing the warning, "To Counterfeit is Death." And here is a "Pine Tree" shilling, the first money made for common use in the colonies in 1652. This is the coin for the minting of which one John Hull received one coin for himself out of a certain number made for the King. Hull became very wealthy as a result of the contract he had made and strenuously refused to allow it to be broken. When his daughter was to be married, he stood her on one tray of a huge pair of scales and piled "Pine Tree" shillings on the other until a balance was effected. This was her dowry. Recently Mr. Zerbe addressed some school-children on the subject of money and told the story of John Hull and the dowry. After the talk, while chatting informally with the children, he asked them what they thought of the story.

"One of the children, a little girl," says Mr. Zerbe, "spoke up promptly and said, 'I'll bet her husband fed her well before she got on the scales.' "

The Zerbe collection of money tells the history of the greater portion of the world for over twoscore centuries. There are coins, for instance, that inform the studious observer of the art, mythology, religion, and sports that were of Greece when she was the world's most intellectual nation. Others tell their mute story of the greatness and decline of the Roman Empire. In fact, our word for money was given us by the Romans.[1] "Pecuniary" comes from the Latin word *pecus*, which means cattle. Cattle and grain were largely the medium of exchange before the introduction of coined metal, and it came about that the Latin word for money became *pecunia*.

In assembling his collection, which totals over 50,000 specimens, and to which he has devoted almost forty years, Farran Zerbe found it necessary to delve deeply into a wide variety of subjects, among them geography, economics, anthropology, history, religion, archæology, mythology, symbolism, heraldry, and art. Numismatology is rather a complicated subject. It is even more perplexing than golf or bridge.

[1] The word "money" has an interesting ancestry. Its earliest forefather was the Latin word *moneo*, which may mean "to teach." Juno, being a goddess of memory, was called the oracular goddess, or Juno Moneta. Because money was coined in her temple, Juno's surname came to mean a place for coining money, and in English was shortened to "mint," and then figuratively to mean money itself, and, in that sense, became in old French *moneie*, and in English "money."—The Editors.

Independent Schools

By FRANK S. HACKETT

Head Master Riverdale Country School, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A NEW name for an old American educational institution is now coming into vogue—the independent school. This is designed to supplant the narrow and misleading term, private school.

In the strict sense, there exist in this country but few schools privately owned and operated; and even fewer which are private in the matter of social exclusiveness. For generations, however, the whole large group of schools which are independent of the public system of education, and yet are maintained fundamentally for the public good, have been lumped together as "private." They have thereby often been thoughtlessly dismissed as un-American, undemocratic, or otherwise unworthy of consideration.

How false is this idea appears at once upon enumerating types of schools independent of public education—boarding, church, "country day," experimental, vocational, etc. Practically all of these are supported, as are colleges and universities, partially by the fees of students, but largely by endowments and by current gifts. Yet we do not speak of "private colleges." In very few schools or colleges is the income from tuition sufficient to meet more than the annual operating expense. The design is to keep the cost from becoming prohibitive to the student who is eager for the best education but whose resources may not be stretched far enough by any means to meet the mounting costs of instruction. Provision for the future in buildings and equipment, and especially in teachers' salaries and annuities after retirement, comes from the gifts of public-spirited citizens which are made to boards of trustees, or to the specific churches, or to the colleges maintaining experimental or laboratory schools. Except in the quite inconsiderable number of proprietorships which still obtain, the old "private school" has either disappeared as an entity or has become "public" in the sense of the great English "public schools"—Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, etc.—"public" because carried on for the public good, with no element of individual financial profit.

Leaders in American schools have long resented the restricted connotations and the implications of the word "private" as applied to schools not a part of the public system of education. They had not collectively addressed themselves to this problem, however, until the matter was projected last summer at a conference of the Country Day Schools Association held at Williams College. There it was decided that the head masters present should strive to find a more descriptive term. The "public school" of England was the kind of denomination aimed at, but it was appreciated that any attempt to transplant that name to this country would lead to "confusion worse confounded."

Who first suggested the term "independent schools" will perhaps never be known. The truth about these schools compelled the description. As head masters began to consider the problem and to seek for a means of differentiating their work from that of our public schools, on the one hand, and, on the other, from that of proprietorships for private financial gain, it followed quite naturally that they should think and speak of their institutions as "independent." It is probable that the first use of this new term was at the annual meeting of the Headmasters Association of America, recently held in Philadelphia, where the leaders of the hundred schools represented, including public high schools and such institutions as Exeter, Andover, Hotchkiss, The Hill, Lawrenceville, Milton, etc., quite generally, but informally, agreed that they would promulgate this new nomenclature.

"INDEPENDENT schools" is an admirably descriptive term. Not only does it denote distinctness from the public school system, but it also describes a marked, but unobtrusive, characteristic. They are independent in practically all their ways, and therefore, if for no other reasons, invaluable in a democracy.

The place of the "independent school" in this country was forever assured in the "Oregon decision" of last year, in which the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously held that no State may

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

compel children to attend public schools rather than other schools which accomplish the same, or relatively the same, course of study. Every citizen is thereby confirmed in his right to choose for his children the kind of school training in which he believes. If he wishes religious influences, or ethical, or moral; a country school, or one in the city; boarding or day; experimental, progressive, or conservative; play in school hours or afterward; one form or another of vocational technique—he is free to select, to found, to support, or to perpetuate that type.

From this fact, which is a cherished note in our educational history, have come, and will continue to come, means of constant improvement for our public schools themselves. Through schools independent of the public school system there have been established, for example, the classical tradition, the kindergarten, athletics, formal physical training, indeed the high school itself, work in the fine arts, the use of psychological measurements to determine the capacities of individuals, and, most recently, the "country day school" movement whereby city children go to school in the suburbs, where playing fields abound. Indeed, such institutions as the Lincoln School of Teachers College are maintained fundamentally for the purpose of carrying on experiments in child training which are likely to prove generally effective, especially in public education. This school was endowed by the Rockefeller Institute in order that it might be purely scientific, untrammeled in its search for the truth by any consideration of special interests, of politics, or even of public finance.

In different ways, but with equally high purpose, other far-seeing men and women have for generations sought to perpetuate educational principles which in the first instance could not find adoption in the public schools—

> Till the multitude make virtue
> Of the faith they had denied.

A GREAT deal is being said and written these days of the *Volkshochschüle* (people's high schools) of Denmark—boarding-schools independent of the public system, to which there go for periods of four months in summer or winter young men and women at least eighteen years of age. These schools are credited with having made over the village and town life of Denmark through the inculcation and perpetuation of Danish national ideals, and through the introduction of science into agriculture and into everyday life.

In our country, even in the face of such a National contribution, we should hitherto have called these "private schools." Though in different ways we have, indeed, long had a counterpart of these Danish schools in many of our "independent schools," we have not come to recognize the fact.

America has no more precious possession than the academies of Andover, Exeter, Mount Hermon, Northfield, etc., led by the highest type of men and women, filled with boys or girls from families willing to make sacrifices to afford this particular kind of training, and carried on largely by volunteer support "for the advancement of the public good and the glory of Almighty God."

From these schools there is poured into our colleges, and later into our professional and business life, a constant stream of students imbued with high patriotic purpose and unusually well trained to become leaders for the best. To call these and many other such National treasures, large or small, "private" is to belie their very nature, their aims, and their accomplishment. No proprietorship could possibly command the enthusiastic devotion of teachers, alumni, parents, friends, trustees, and students which they enjoy. It is to be remembered, moreover, that in or near every large city are famous day schools, like Roxbury Latin of Boston, Penn Charter of Philadelphia, the Albany Academy, the Polytechnic Country Day of Brooklyn, Horace Mann of New York, Gilman of Baltimore, Blake of Minneapolis, and the like, which, in standing and accomplishment rank with these famous boarding academies.

"Private schools" is a misnomer also in the commonly accepted idea that only the boys and girls of the so-called privileged classes may be admitted. Except for those which are distinctly sectarian, they are open to any earnest student who can qualify to do the work and who can pay or who can earn the usually moderate fees.

It is expected, of course, that an applicant for admission to an "independent school" shall have such a reputation as to indicate that he is to be an influence for good; but this requisite bespeaks rather the independent than the private character of the school. In this connection, a story is told of a little New England schoolmaster who, in taking charge of a local academy, had an encounter the very first day with a particularly brutal town bully, whom he promptly dismissed.

"My father will see you about this, and I will be back to-morrow," was the bully's parting sally.

Surely enough, father and son appeared the next morning. In spite of protestations, the little schoolmaster stood his ground, until finally the irate parent exclaimed:

"You seem to think you're going to run this school the way you —— please."

There followed at once the mild but firm reply: "Your manners are crude and your language is rough, but you *have* caught the idea."

"Independent schools" have a clear and important future in this country. Not only are they sources of religion, patriotism, and public service, and laboratories in which new educational ideas of general applicability may be constantly tried, but they are the chief means both of scholarly preparation for college and of care for the needs of the individual boy or girl.

LESS than five per cent of all high school students even try for college. Though public provision must be made for this group, it is obvious that this small proportion cannot receive the chief emphasis. Public secondary education is quite properly geared for the vast majority of youths whose formal education is likely not to proceed further. "People's colleges" is indeed a favorite descriptive term for high schools. In very many instances these are relieved of responsibility for college preparation, which is a highly technical science, by the fact that boys and girls who plan to go on with their studies are sent to the "independent schools." There, in classes always reasonably small, they come into intimate contact with scholarly teachers whose interest and aim it is to develop in the individual habits of thoroughgoing study—essential to any youth who is to make a success of college training.

To the individual, largely, the "independent schools" adapt themselves; they find some way to challenge his best. In this they emphasize what is clearly the greatest educational need of our times—the recognition and development of individual worth and power. As long as they are true to this trust, their service will far outweigh for the boys and girls who wish to go to college the material advantages of equipment and of widely varied courses of study which the corporate wealth of communities can obviously far better provide.

"Independent schools" is the new and far the fairer way of characterizing what formerly we have failed to appreciate as an essential and integral part of American education, largely because, perhaps, we have mistakenly thought and spoken of this group as "private schools."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I Fly

High Spots on the Road to Pottstown

By Don C. Seitz

CIRCUMSTANCES required that I should visit Pottstown, Pennsylvania, not long since, in company with my friend the Promoter, who has a certain congenital affinity for blue sky. We discussed the route.

"Why not by air?" he queried.

"How?" said I, my New England training teaching me to always answer one question with another.

"Airplane," was the response of the resourceful Jacob.

"Whose?" I felt compelled to ask, not knowing that he had done more than fly kites from Wall Street.

He then unfolded his deep design. It was to request passage from the Aviation Department of the United States Army. He had been a Hackensack postmaster, had "been up" several times in a mail machine, and approved of the atmosphere. To him, therefore, were left the arrangements, and he carried them out with such effectiveness that on a fine morning we found ourselves on that part of the Hempstead plains called Mitchel Field, over which a number of young gentlemen were disporting themselves like larks hunting for nest sites.

Lieutenant Robert Williams, a tall young aviator, took me in charge. His manner was tender and sympathetic.

"Ever go up before?" he queried.

"Only figuratively," I replied, knowing how often I had "been up in the air" in that fashion, and how much trouble I had had getting down.

He looked thoughtful, then invited me to a writing-table. "Here are some things the Government requires you to sign in advance," he said, tenderly.

THE first "thing" was a long document in which it was prescribed that I absolved my country from any and all liability on the part of myself, my heirs, or assigns for anything that might happen. The second paper was simpler. It was a blank form for naming next of kin and such address as I might wish my battered remains sent to in case of—well, never mind. I signed both.

"Now we'll get your suit," said Lieutenant Bob. Everybody called him Bob. It gave me a confident feeling, this familiarity of appellation. Pretty soon we found an oily outfit of khaki, much made up of flaps and straps, and fitting like a bag. I got into it. Bob handed me two bits of cotton.

"Put them in your ears," he said, "or you'll be deaf."

I obeyed. It is astonishing how soon one becomes used to discipline in the Army. For half an hour I had been doing exactly what I was told and saying nothing back. It was a new experience. Goggles and a helmet that buckled close were next added to the adornment. Bob brought out a brown bundle about 18 x 8 in various directions, hitched to a harness.

"This," he said, "is your parachute. You sit on it."

I donned the harness and, with the bundle bobbing to the rear, climbed into the cockpit. It was rather high from the ground, but I showed surprising agility. Indeed, I had already acquired an airy manner.

Bob buckled a broad strap across my chest, hooked a couple of clasps in the harness, and then remarked softly, after the manner of the Discourager of Hesitancy in Frank R. Stockton's tale, calling my attention to a large ring lightly stitched to a band of the harness, "If anything happens, and we hope it won't, count three and give that ring a light pull—about a fifteen-pound pull. If you want to attract my attention, poke me in the back."

I FORGOT to say I occupied a seat behind him. Before it seemed possible that motion could be achieved the plane had slipped along the ground like a turkey hunting grasshoppers and we were off the earth and high up in the empyrean. I had been told that the earth would sink away. It didn't. We rose serenely and steadily. I had been warned also to 'ware of a sinking feeling in the stomach, which the Chinese insist is the seat of our brains. I didn't feel anything of the sort.

Instead, there came a sense of exultation as we climbed two thousand feet into the fine, clear air and began moving at the rate of one hundred miles an hour. I wanted to sing. It would not have annoyed anybody, because the roar of the motor and the propeller would have drowned Caruso, to say nothing of my uncultivated larynx. I refrained, because the air pressure was so great I was afraid to open my mouth for fear of somehow being turned inside out.

Well, we flew on over Jamaica Bay, over South Brooklyn, and leaped across the lower bay to Sandy Hook. The forts looked like collar-boxes and a great White Star steamer ranked with the little tin ships in toy-shop windows.

We followed Raritan Bay to the river of that name—followed it half-way across New Jersey, and then left its silver thread to cross the Delaware, about where George Washington did, but much differently.

The things of the earth grew small. Men were tiny manikins, automobiles the size of cockroaches. Railway trains were toys. But the earth itself grew vast, even though the farms were checkerboards and its cities little congeries, while the sky above became illimitable. The horizon seemed not to exist and the clouds were no longer in the sky. Now and then Bob looked back at me and grinned approvingly to find his passenger alert and making the most of what his eyes could do.

Now and then we fell into an "air pocket." The effect was like hitting a wave in the asphalt while riding in a machine. You do not see it, but the "bump" is real.

We landed first at Bryth Allen, the army aviation field in Pennsylvania. Five planes had started with us, one bearing the Promoter. We had lost them all, and came down with a flourish before an admiring crowd. I did not care much for the flourish. Bob was provoked at the loss of the squadron. He wanted to arrive in "formation." I did not mind the lack of escort. After all, what is glory beside solid earth!

ONCE more we leaped into the air, as Perseus leaped from the cliff in Seriphos, and as his brave sandals bore him, so did our brave plane. We were soon one thousand feet aloft and bearing toward the mountains of the North, where the coal lies hidden. By and by we passed a little circle far below, in one ellipse of which I saw a crowd. Bob went calmly on. For twenty miles we flew. Then he turned about. He had missed Pottstown. When found, it was the circle; the circle was the Fair Grounds, where we were scheduled to alight. Then we sure finished in style, coming down

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Mo.

like a great condor swooping upon its prey. There were a good many swoops in the process, and I was suddenly disturbed to see a full-sized iron works seemingly right over my head. It did not occur to me at the moment that we were upside down, and I felt uncomfortable to behold so many tons of I-bars overhead, not knowing when they might take an unpleasant drop. But soon they were back where they belonged. We were on sound Mother Earth and warmly welcomed. The Promoter was patronizing. He had arrived first—a passion with him.

"You are a good one," said Bob. "Glad to have had you with me. Usually they stick their heads down in the cockpit and do not look out until on land."

He also apologized for running by Pottstown. "I knew it," I said.

"Why didn't you tell me?" was his answer.

"I never interfere with the management," I replied. The truth was, I feared to tip the plane over if I poked him in the back, and so spoil a glorious and refreshing ride. Besides, I did not want to come to earth again.

Gustavus Adolphus—Sweden's Crown Prince

A Modern "Most Christian Prince" and Heir to a Great Tradition

By the Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.

IN welcoming Gustavus Adolphus, the Crown Prince of Sweden, who has just arrived in this country for a sojourn of two months, America is having an opportunity to extend a hand of greeting not only to a distinguished visitor but to a man of rare personal dignity and charm. It was my privilege to meet him in Stockholm last summer during the sessions of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, a conference of applied Christianity called by Archbishop Söderblom, of Upsala, in co-operation with bishops and clergymen representing every Christian group with the exception of the Roman Catholic Church. The Crown Prince attended all the meetings, and he made an impressive address near the end of the sessions.

That Conference was a gathering of brilliant minds—of patriarchs, prelates, bishops, deans; of theologians, mystics, saints. They had come from Alexandria, Jerusalem, Constantinople, and Motoda, in far-away Japan. Many had grown venerable and gray in their long experience with life. And yet in that illustrious group it was the Crown Prince of Sweden who was the outstanding example of what religion, inheritance, education, and right living can do in combining to create the accomplished Christian gentleman. Well did he deserve the title given him, a modern "Most Christian Prince."

I was struck at once by his intense seriousness of mind and purpose. The Crown Prince is a student of the times as well as of books. He is still in his early forties, but he has used his unusual opportunities to splendid advantage. During the Conference itself and during conversations within the small groups that gathered between the sessions in many corners of the capital city, the beautiful "Venice of the North," at one time the stronghold of Christianity in the West, Prince Gustavus Adolphus easily revealed that he was well versed in every important topic that came up, whether it was theology or the general trend of philosophic and scientific thought of the day.

Already when he was a little boy, I was told, he began to show this predilection for serious study. His first interest was in the natural sciences, especially botany and geology. By the time he entered Upsala University he had already chosen the specialty that he pursues with great zeal whenever he can spare the time from the duties of statecraft. This specialty, archæology and the history of ancient art, has led him to make important explorations in Sweden and to send archæological expeditions to Greece, as well as to make plans for others to be sent to Central Asia and the Near East. He is an enthusiastic collector of Chinese ceramics. But he does not neglect the art of his own country and his own age. Through societies for the development of industrial arts he has sponsored a movement for beautifying the surroundings of every-day life. And his collections of modern paintings are represented by Anders Zorn and his contemporaries, not least among them the artist uncle of the Crown Prince, the talented Prince Eugene.

Another striking characteristic of Prince Gustavus Adolphus is his love of democratic ideals. This he inherits from his father, King Gustav V. I saw the King first at the royal reception that was given at the palace after the Cathedral service which opened the Conference. It was obvious that his popularity is due largely to his kindness of heart and his democracy. I can still hear his solemn voice reminding the delegates of the churches that "sixteen hundred years ago the trusted men of the Church met at Nicæa to give expression to their faith in our Saviour and in the being and revelation of God. The meeting now held here, more than one and a half thousand years later, has a not less important aim."

King Gustav V began to inculcate ideals of democracy in his two sons, Prince Gustavus Adolphus and Prince William, by giving them the usual education offered boys in the common schools of Sweden. He encouraged them to extend their large circle of playmates and friends among the boys and girls of the capital city. He supervised both their work and play, and from him they inherited their love of outdoor sports. Prince Gustavus Adolphus soon made a record in skiing and skating and swimming and in the ordinary gymnasium contests. In 1915 he qualified for the Swedish gold medal given only to those who pass certain tests as all-around athletes. Meanwhile he had been throwing his whole-hearted support into the democratic project of placing organized athletics within the reach of every young man and woman of Sweden. Now, I am told, there are some three hundred thousand enthusiastic young athletes in the country under the leadership of the popular Crown Prince.

His great popularity extends even to England, from where, in 1905, he took his bride, the gracious Princess Margaret of Connaught, whom he first met in Cairo at a dinner given by the Khedive of Egypt. Princess Margaret, the grand-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

daughter of Queen Victoria of England, became the mother of his five children, who have been brought up with the same ideals of democracy and simplicity that characterized the training of the Crown Prince. Some years after the death of Princess Margaret, the Crown Prince married again, once more selecting his bride, Lady Louise of Mountbatten, from England. Princess Louise, popular in her adopted country as well as in the one where she was born, is accompanying him on his present world tour, of which the present visit to America is a part.

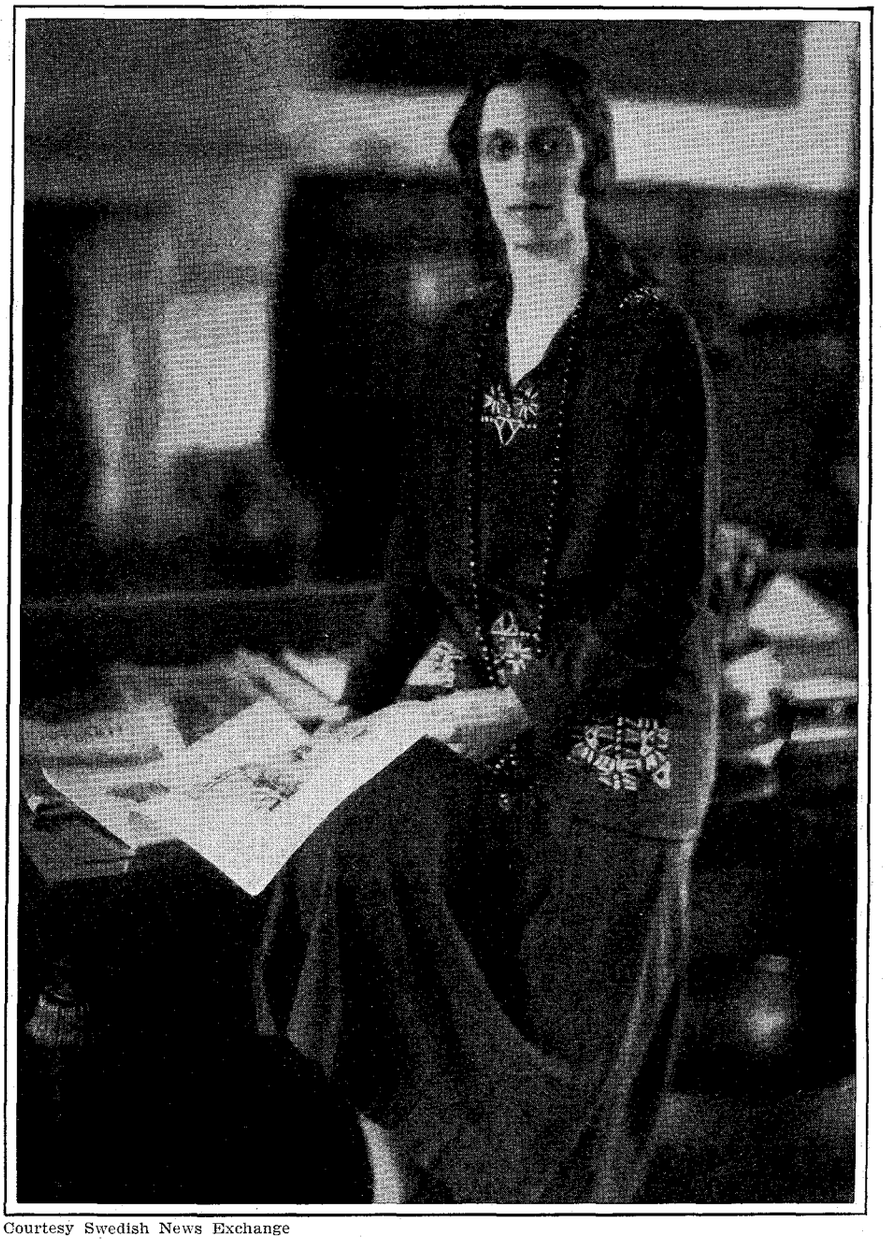
Prince Gustavus Adolphus, like his father, is a worthy representative of the Bernadotte line that for more than a century has given Sweden its kings. The story of the Bernadottes is one of the fascinating romances of history. It was the childless King Charles XIII of Sweden who received Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's field marshals, as his adopted son after the Swedish Diet had called him as heir to the throne. Jean Bernadotte was the son of a humble country lawyer in southern France. Because of his achievements in the Napoleonic wars, he had risen to his high military rank. And on more than one occasion he had displayed the reserve and wisdom of the statesman. He was nearly fifty when he renounced his allegiance to Napoleon, his religion, his country, and many bonds of friendship to accept the royal offer. And in 1818, eight years after he came to Sweden, without even mastering the language of his subjects, he became, as Karl XIV Johan, the King of his new homeland in the north.

The history of Sweden is largely the history of her kings. And we do not need to turn back the pages of history to the days of Gustavus Vasa and Gustavus Adolphus of Lützen fame to find a record of enduring greatness. The contribution of the Bernadottes is one of a steady advance in the cause of civilization. For more than a century Sweden has enjoyed a period of uninterrupted peace. With the death of Charles XII ended the wars of aggression. Sweden learned its lesson then, and as a result is now in the vanguard of the nations that champion ideals of world unity and peace.

The country has faced many a crisis during the century and more that representatives of the Bernadotte line have worn the crown. And some of the most stupendous of the problems have arisen during the past quarter of a century. In 1905 came the critical situation of the partition of Norway and Sweden, when the diplomacy and statesmanship of King Oscar II were taxed to the utmost. The crisis was safely met. The bonds of friendship between the two nations were not severed. During the World War the Crown was the great force in Sweden for tranquillization and neutrality. And Sweden's part in the League of Nations, as compared with more self-seeking countries, has been above reproach. In March of this year, when the sessions at Geneva came to an untimely end, it was to the credit of Sweden that its representative had not wavered in supporting a position that might have brought the nations one step nearer universal peace.

My visit to Stockholm last summer and my contacts with members of the royal family and with the people themselves left with me the firm conviction that there is no cleaner and finer nation in the world to-day. I saw them engrossed in the problem of religious unity. It is not difficult to imagine that same seriousness and strength and determination applied to secular matters. Sweden is gradually emerging from a position of comparative obscurity and taking its place among the important world Powers through its contributions in the fields of government, science, and art. The country is not haunted by the ghosts of hate and vengeance, the dread scourge and remnant of war. Nor have the Bernadottes been seekers after personal aggrandizement. Theirs is the tradition of working for the greatest good of their country. And it is my belief that the greatness and the true glory of Sweden, springing up from a foundation so secure, are yet to come.

Prince Gustavus Adolphus, our royal guest, is heir not alone to the throne of Sweden. He is heir to a great tradition.



Courtesy Swedish News Exchange

The Crown Princess of Sweden

The Princess and her husband are arriving in America on the mission of unveiling the monument of John Ericsson, the designer of the Monitor

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An East Side American

The Autobiography of a Son of the City

By CHARLES STELZLE

XIII

The Work of the Labor Temple

LAST week Mr. Stelzle told of the founding of the Labor Temple. In continuing his account this week he tells of ex-President Roosevelt's speech there and his editorial in The Outlook about the Church. In it Mr. Roosevelt said: "Mr. Stelzle is an ex-machinist, a former wage-earner and member of a labor union, to whom the Labor Temple is the realization of a dream of his machinist days, when he felt the biting need of just such a religious enterprise as that which he is now superintending. . . . At the Labor Temple I found Mr. Stelzle giving a curious and most interesting proof that the right type of church can successfully meet the religious needs of the people in the crowded working quarters of our great cities."

THE Labor Temple took by no means second place to its neighboring movies in running a continuous bill on Sundays, in addition to speeches and discussions every other night, and social reform clubs in lieu of church brotherhoods.

Sunday's events, from two-thirty till ten, ran as rapidly into one another and were as diversified as a radio program nowadays: children's hour; Bible class; organ recital; reading of a literary masterpiece; concert or lecture; and sermon. At five o'clock a carefully censored motion picture was shown. It was most effective to use the story of "Kelly the Cop," for example, who did a real man's job as a policeman, built up his home, and helped to make New York a better city, rather than to present the impossible characters which were shown in the average religious film. At six o'clock two hundred persons (Temple helpers, choir members, student workers, ushers, club leaders, Sunday-school teachers, the Temple staff, in addition to such friends as might wish to do so) sat down to a simple supper, and often there were brief inspirational addresses by prominent out-of-town guests or by those who were picked upon by the toast-master—"roast-master" he was sometimes called.

Meanwhile, the members of the choir were gathering. Promptly at seven, one hundred strong, they had taken their seats on the platform, but behind a great screen upon which illustrated hymns and solos were thrown during the half-hour of music preceding the regular Sunday-night service. As the door of the main auditorium was almost upon the street, passers-by, seeing the songs upon the screen, came in. At eight o'clock the hall was always packed.

I had carefully studied the methods of motion-picture houses and vaudeville theaters to discover means for introducing life and snappiness into the program. One of the things which I observed was that no time was lost between the acts. I realized that the most perilous moment for our service was at the transition point from the screen and song service to the regular meeting. Therefore it was contrived that almost at the snap of the finger the curtain was pulled to one side, the lights were turned up, and the choir burst forth into an inspiring song. I was on my feet before the choir had finished the song, and with a studied gesture—differing according to the occasion and the audience—I prevented a pell-mell movement toward the big front door. We rarely lost more than a dozen of our audience.

The Sunday-night meeting was like a normal church service in the sense that the same sort of things were done—but they were done decidedly differently. There were more life and "pep" in the actions of the participants. This was true even of the audience, which was always an unusual one. Audiences never behaved the same except that they always applauded the prayers; that was their way of saying "Amen." The songs and the Scripture and the prayer were exactly the same as in the average church. The sermon was thoroughly evangelical, a straight appeal to the hearts of men. They were the same sermons precisely that I had used in old St. Louis in the big tent, or in the big hall at the mission. I rarely had time to prepare new sermons.

I have always felt that Sunday night between nine and ten is the zero hour in a big city. Perhaps more young people go wrong during that hour than almost any other. Not young people only, but older people as well—those without homes, without definite occupations, without something to grip them. So from nine to ten was the motion-picture hour at the Temple. We kept our very best pictures for then, for we felt that if we could hold our audience for another hour it would go a long way toward the right closing of the day. It was interesting, however, that, in spite of every effort put into the motion-picture program, we always had more people at the preaching service between eight and nine than we had during the motion-picture hour which followed it. That simply verified a fact which I had long known, that there is no appeal to the human heart which is quite so strong as that of religion if it is presented to the people in a thoroughly human fashion, and if you can get it over to them.

THERE were many really historic meetings at the Labor Temple, involving important issues. During the winter of 1914 and 1915, when there were four hundred thousand unemployed in New York City and fifty thousand men walking the streets all night, a group of radical agitators took possession of bread-lines and crowds in the back of saloons and began invading the churches, assuming that they had a right to the "soft cushions" which were not being used during the week by the members of the church.

When these invasions were at their height and no church knew when its turn would come next, I challenged the leaders to meet me in an open forum debate at the Labor Temple to discuss the question whether the unemployed had the right to break into churches and use them for lodging-houses. The I. W. W. happened to be in session in New York at that time. I was told by a newspaper reporter who had attended their meeting that afternoon that they had adjourned to reconvene at the Labor Temple at eight for the purpose of "raising hell." Other leaders of the unemployed were out in force; as were also many hundreds of their followers.

We had it out, frankly and without

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

apology. I reminded the audience, in the first place, that church buildings were never constructed to be used as lodging-houses. Their sanitary facilities were exceedingly limited. It was common knowledge that when churches had been invaded by the unemployed who spent the night there the physical conditions found the next morning had been vile, due often to pure maliciousness.

Furthermore, those who slept on the seats were diseased and filthy, and there was great danger that this disease would be transmitted to little children as well as to the men and women who regularly attended the services of the church. I remarked that there were other ways of defiling a church than was practiced by those whom Christ drove out of the Temple. While the Church should be concerned about the physical welfare of unemployed men, it should not neglect the safety of those who normally used the church buildings.

I told the audience that their boldness was based upon the assumption that the preachers were afraid of being considered un-Christlike if they refused to permit the unemployed to crowd into their buildings. So they defiantly took possession of whatever church building they wished, disregarding all the courtesies and decencies of conduct which they themselves demanded of everybody else. I pointed out that the unemployed had been saying that they did not ask for charity, but that they had nevertheless appropriated what they wanted without even going through the formality of asking for it.

Following my address there was a free-for-all discussion. At several points the meeting might easily have developed into a free-for-all fight. But a wholesome dominant sense of humor soon brought back the excited individuals who apparently could not control their feelings.

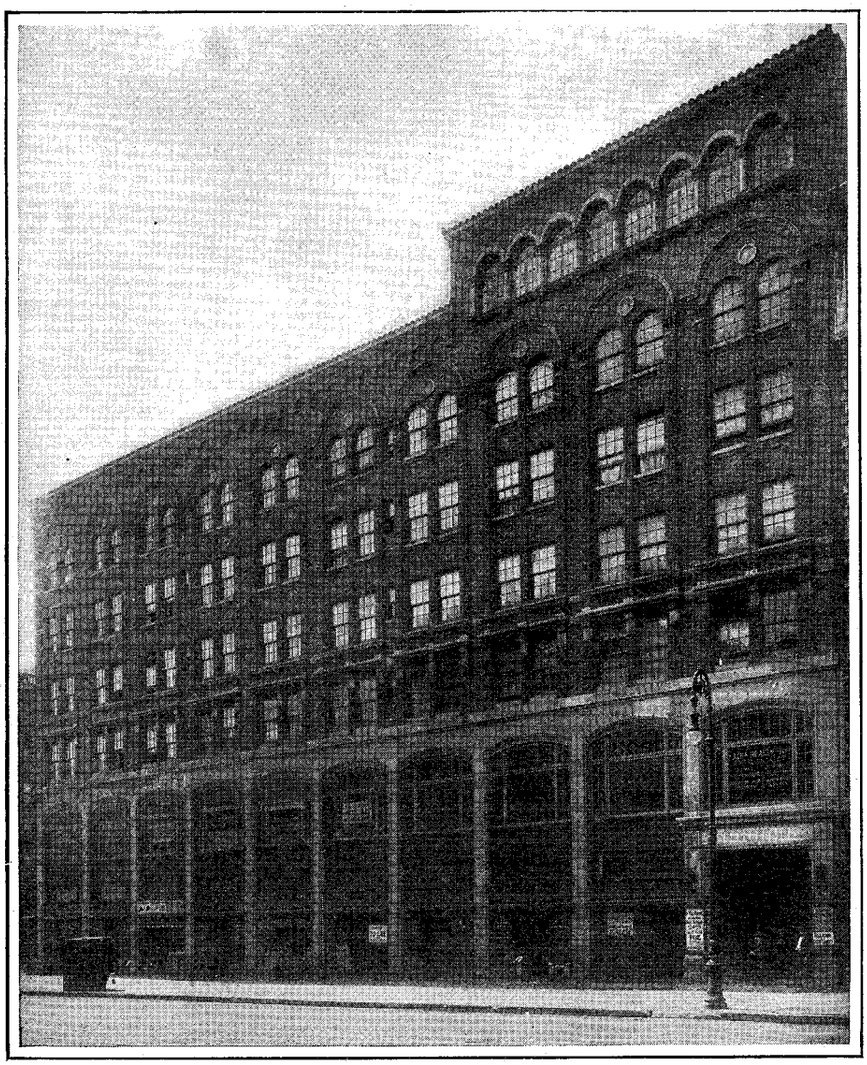
At that time I was serving as executive secretary of the Committee on Unemployment of the Federation of Churches of New York, as well as being an executive on Mayor Mitchel's committee. I therefore reminded the audience that the position of the churches in the whole matter of unemployment was far from being purely negative; that actually the churches of the city were furnishing more real jobs to the unemployed than any other committee or group at work on the same task during that hard winter. That ended the invasion of churches.

On another occasion I invited Anthony Comstock to tell his story of the spreading of indecent literature. He told it well, but in the audience sat Emma Goldman and her secretary, Captain Reitman. Before the address I announced, as was my custom, that when the speaker had finished the audience would have an opportunity to ask questions, but that only one question would be permitted to each person unless no one else desired to ask a question.

Emma Goldman promptly arose and put a question to the speaker. When answered, she immediately asked a second question. I then repeated the rule of the forum. But she declined to sit down. The audience applauded, and she bowed, but as they continued she realized that what they really wanted was to have her take her seat, which she finally did.

Then Captain Reitman arose, and he went through the same performance, but he would not sit down. I called to an usher in the rear of the room, a little Englishman who was not more than five feet in height and weighed less than one hundred pounds, and said to him: "Mr. Denton, will you please come up and put Captain Reitman out onto the street?"

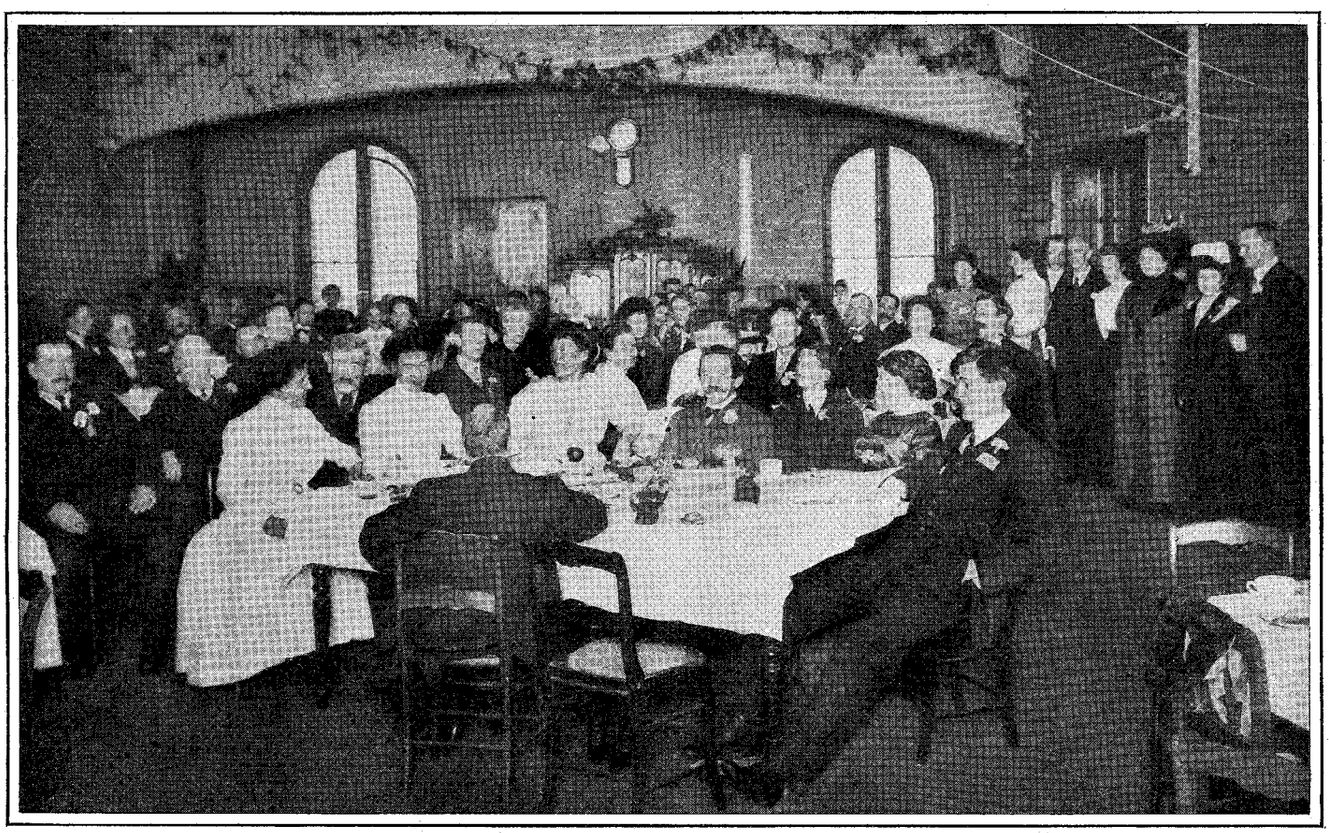
Now Reitman was over six feet tall and weighed over two hundred pounds. When the little usher very seriously approached, without a smile, and looked up into Reitman's scowling face, the audience howled with laughter, and Captain Reitman took his seat.



The new Labor Temple, built in 1925

ALTHOUGH the audiences were greatly interested in the discussion of social questions, it soon became evident that their interest in religious problems was even more keen. Indeed, there was rarely a meeting of any kind at the Labor Temple without some manifestation of the audience's interest in personal religious questions. One evening, at the Tuesday night social problem forum, I reminded the audience of this fact, and said that if they really wanted to discuss religious themes we might better set aside a special night for the purpose. I had them vote upon the question, reminding them that I was somewhat conservative in my theological views, and saying that I was going to express those views whenever occasion required. By that time the audience had become extremely friendly to the Labor Temple, and we respected each other so much that almost any question might be discussed not only with perfect safety but with edification to the entire audience.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Thanksgiving dinner at the Labor Temple in 1910 for men away from home

So Friday night was set aside as "religious night" at the Temple. Perhaps most people would have called it "prayer-meeting" night, but the occasions at the Temple were quite different from those in other churches. There was something doing all the time. There were no pauses between "testimonies." Indeed, there was never a moment when half a dozen men were not on their feet, eager to speak; and what they said was vital, human, real.

One night I announced that on the following Friday there would be no regularly appointed speaker, but that the subject of "My Religion and Why I Believe in It" would be up for discussion. About three hundred men and a dozen women were present. The first who spoke was a Jew who had become a Unitarian. He said that he had been won by the character and the life of Christ.

The second was also a Jew, a Socialist. He told how he had been taught religion by his Russian mother, but that he had since studied other religions. He said: "I believe that love is God, shown by mercy and kindness."

Then followed a man who said that he was a Quaker by training, but that he now believed in the religion of the "mind." He did not know where he came from, nor did he know where he was going, but he felt sure that the same Power that had brought him into being would take care of his destiny.

"Do good and help your neighbor and consider all others as brothers, is my religion," said a plain-looking workingman.

A Roman Catholic gave an earnest testimony to the power of his religion, saying that, while we may disagree in dogma, we still are together in the broader matters of religion.

At least a dozen strong, clearly stated three-minute speeches were made by Protestant workingmen who said that they had known the power of Jesus in their lives. They told of better things than mere negative morality, of victory over sin, of a new-found joy in the Christian life. In every case this positive note of assurance was greeted with great applause.

A striking indication of the tendency of the Jews who came to the Temple was seen in the fact that, while fifty per cent of those present were Hebrews, no one spoke in favor of the orthodox Jewish religion, although fully half of those who had a part in the meeting were born in this faith.

THE question was frequently asked whether there were any "converts" at the Labor Temple. Frankly, no effort was made to convert people in the ordinary sense, although undoubtedly hundreds of those who came to the Temple meetings got a fresh start in life and identified themselves with churches of their own selection. The organization of a church consisting of several hundred more Presbyterians would have been a very small factor in carrying out the aims of the Labor Temple. And it was my purpose that we should be able to say to every audience that we were not trying to do any proselyting; that everybody was welcome at any service and would never be put in an embarrassing position by being compelled to commit himself to any system of religion. That put every visitor at ease, and won for us the respect also of the religious leaders of every creed in the community, many of whom during the beginnings of the Labor Temple had sent spies to our meetings to find out what we were trying to do. Protestants, particularly city mission workers, had been noticeable among those present with their notebooks in the early days of this "heretical" church.

There was organized at the end of the first year's work what was known as the "Labor Temple Fellowship," with the pledge, "I accept the purpose of Jesus. I will help bring in the kingdom of God." One hundred and forty-nine persons publicly joined the Labor Temple Fellowship, one-third of them Jews, after a week of meetings addressed on "What Was the Purpose of Jesus and What Is the Kingdom of God?" The speakers for the week were equally divided between conservatives and progressives, a different man speaking each night. The pledge was broad enough to include the most radical of the Labor Temple constituency as well as the most conserva-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tive Christians; and yet it was a platform upon which all could stand and have many things in common.

It is not possible to indicate the many different forms of activity which the Labor Temple took on, because they were so numerous and far-reaching. But one thing most interesting was the fact that the Temple became a refuge for many workingmen's organizations which did not care to meet in the only halls which were available but which had in them elements extremely distasteful to serious-minded workingmen and workingwomen.

An exceedingly important department of work was meetings for discussion of health. There was so much sickness in the tenements that the people were intensely eager to find out what to do to prevent tuberculosis, cancer, children's diseases, and other forms of illness which were subjecting families and friends and relatives to suffering.

Of course, criticism came very soon and continued uninterruptedly during the two years through which I was in charge of the work. The criticism came very largely from those who had never visited the Temple and who would write about it in strongly anti-social religious newspapers. The Temple was criticised also by "one hundred per cent American" organizations which could not see any value in discussion of radical questions, forgetting that, as they were being discussed, anyway, they might better be talked about at a time and in a place where every argument presented could be fairly and frankly met by those who were opposed to the radical views expressed.

The criticism which hurt most of all came from certain members of the Board of Home Missions itself. The Board as a whole had been very generous in its support of this work and had annually appropriated approximately twelve thousand dollars to carry it on. But strong feeling was being stirred up within it, and an effort was made to close the Temple as conveniently and as quietly as possible.

That would have been out of the question, because the Temple had attracted world-wide attention on account of its undoubted success. But I was moved to take decided action regarding such criticisms.

Theodore Roosevelt was Contributing Editor of The Outlook at that time. I called on him one Monday morning and told him my story. He listened for nearly an hour to the history of the Labor Temple. Then, characteristically, he slapped his knee, and said again and again: "That's fine—that's great—that's what I believe in, and I'm going to help you." He promptly agreed to write an editorial in The Outlook about the Temple.

"In order to do this, Mr. Roosevelt," I said to him, "it will be necessary for you to come down and look us over and give an address to the people."

"No," he replied; "I will come down, but I won't speak. The way to find out what is being done is for me to hear you speak, but don't you advertise the fact that I'm coming. If you do, I will cancel the engagement."

The time agreed upon for Mr. Roosevelt's visit was Sunday afternoon. No announcement had been made concerning his appearance at the Temple, but the building was packed to the doors. When he and I stepped from behind the curtain at the side of the platform and stood before the audience, the cheering was terrific and continuous.

Mr. Roosevelt persisted in his determination that I should do the speaking, although he did agree to say something when I got through. At the conclusion of my twenty-minute address Mr. Roosevelt spoke for nearly an hour, having got into the spirit of the occasion, elaborating glowingly upon the work and all its possibilities.

His editorial in The Outlook a couple of weeks later was a "wow." It settled for all time the question of whether or not the Labor Temple was to be closed. The Temple is not only still running, but, instead of the old brown-stone church which it occupied for so many years, it has now a six-story building with every facility for its varied activities.

As he recounts his experiences in "Bucking the Radicals," Mr. Stelzle, in the next installment, says that libraries and advertising are causes of social unrest

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

The Future of Civilization

By W. J. GHENT

THOUGH the books in this somewhat arbitrary grouping cover a wide field, they are linked in a general kinship. All of them treat of man and his future. One of them deals with him in his relation to the planet, two with the fate of his civilization, three with his international relations, and the last with his coming transformation in this particular political division, the United States of America.

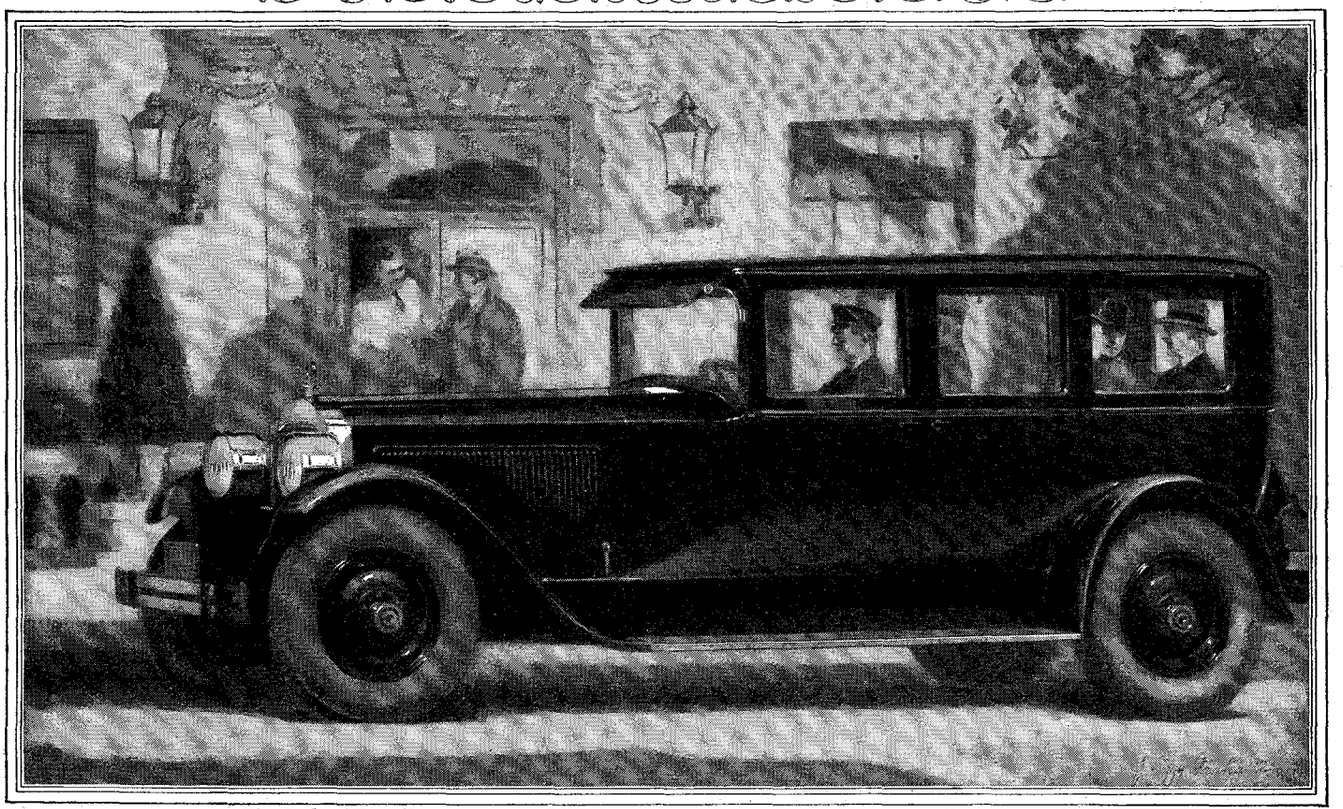
Professor Thomson, with his characteristic simplicity and vividness of expression which makes an abstruse subject clear even to a twelve-year-old, explains organic evolution.[1] But he goes further; he is concerned with the "gospel" of evolution, and he reads a meaning into objective phenomena and spreads the glad tidings of his interpretation. Though evolution has its retrogressions as well as its progressions, "life has been slowly creeping through the long ages" toward beauty and morality, and what we find is an "emergence of lives that are increasingly satisfactions in themselves." He parts company with Huxley, who saw nature as a "gladiatorial show," and lines up with Professor Patrick Geddes, to whom nature is "a materialized ethical process." The ethical impulse wins in the long run. "Mammals have succeeded in no small degree because *they are good*. There has been persistent selection along the line of good lovers and good parents; and man, being an outcome of that line, has in his blood a momentum towards morality."

All this makes for an optimistic outlook. But when we come to consider man as he comports himself in his various societies we find the prophets dubious and apprehensive. To the author of "Saturated Civilization"[2] the course of human progress is marked by alternate steps of rise and decline, of ferment and exhaustion. Civilization obeys the laws of rhythm, moving alternately forward and rearward. We have had a glorious period of social and material advance, but the pendulum is now ready to swing back. We have "a surfeit of material progress, a surfeit of material indulgences, of mechanical facilities, of wealth and credit," and of pretty much

[1] The Gospel of Evolution. By J. Arthur Thomson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

[2] Saturated Civilization. By Sigmund Mendelsohn. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Packard Eight Seven-passenger Sedan-limousine is shown. Its price is $5100 at Detroit, tax added

Distinguished by Illustrious Patronage

THE high position of Packard has been achieved through close association with a long line of distinguished owners.

For more than a generation leading families have taken Packard into their lives and naturally Packard has long been known as the car of social eminence.

The Packard name is a mellow name, aged in memories that run back to childhood days of those who now are owners.

And great as were the Packards of the older days, their luster is now being dimmed in the glory of the Packard Eight.

It is the supreme combination of all that can be desired in a motor car. In all the world there is no finer vehicle.

All can view its beauty. Those who ride in it can appreciate its comfort. But only those who drive it can know it for the living, wonderful thing that it is.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

In writing to the above advertiser please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

everything else except spirituality. Surfeit "means excess and overload in life and in nature and invariably ends in subsidence and decline." Just what form the inevitable retrogression may take is not made clear. There is no suggestion of a yellow peril, or a peril of any other color, and there is the cheerful admission that "retrogression implies also inherent forces of progression, and, though civilizations and nations become extinct, the human forces eventually find new outlets and move forward to the formation of a new civilization." On the face of the matter as presented there would thus seem to be no great cause for alarm.

Mr. Stoddard[3] finds much amiss and senses a grave danger. "Never before in all its long history," he writes, "has mankind confronted such alternatives of triumph and disaster." The quadrennial platforms of the political parties usually have it so, and why should not a doctor of social science? It is not, however, saturation that troubles him, but maladjustment. This is a scientific age. Mankind has worked wonders with its material achievements, and its outstanding leaders have developed a new spirit of inquiry which has for its goal demonstrable truth. But the great mass is bewildered by the new knowledge and knows not where to turn. The method and spirit of science touch it hardly at all, and it heedlessly gives itself to emotionalism. The low-grade elements of the population are rapidly increasing, the intelligent elements diminishing or at best remaining stationary. A catastrophe would seem to be impending. But though the vista is dark, there is a way out—the cultivation of an intellectual and emotional attitude which the author terms "Scientific Humanism." Unfortunately, not much is told us of this new philosophy and nothing at all as to how the surging masses are to be persuaded to adopt it. Possibly it is just the thing we most need and just what the far-sighted have been hoping for; but until further specifications are spread abroad the expectation of relief from this quarter must be held in leash.

Perhaps most of the persons apprehensive about the future of civilization believe that the abolition of war would avert a breakdown. Mr. Bernstein, in "The Road to Peace,"[4] discusses the prospects. His book is a collection of interviews given him during the last year by leading statesmen of Europe and America, with considerable biographical material and an introduction summarizing the opinions expressed. He finds the consensus to be that the League of Nations and the World Court "constitute the best instrumentality for permanent peace and better comprehension among nations thus far devised," but that the outlawry of war cannot be fully assured until all the nations have been taken in. They will be, he believes, and his outlook is at least cheerful.

Very different is Mr. Fischer, with his "Oil Imperialism."[5] His book is a shrill-voiced and furious indictment of all the "capitalist nations" in behalf of Soviet Russia. It appears that these "capitalist nations" and their industrial magnates are bedeviling the good and gentle Bolsheviks, and that in this despicable game they slumber not, neither do they sleep. They want Russian oil, and they mean to get it—peaceably if they must, but preferably by war. The argument from time to time takes on strange contradictions. Oil is a means toward war, but it is also a means toward peace. You can have it either way, according to the argumentative need. A book written in such a vein is not likely to be taken over-seriously.

A telling word for closer international relations is Mr. Redfield's "Dependent America."[6] To those simple souls—Mr. Bertrand Russell included—who believe that America is sufficient unto herself a glance at the long list of essential commodities which we are compelled to import will be enlightening. It is an "interesting" book as well as an informing one, and even the tabloid newspaper addict may find bits of romance here and there to enthrall his attention. Take, for instance, sausage casings (of which we yearly import more than a million miles), or jute, or shellac, or the vegetable ivory button. Each has its little story. What it all amounts to is that each of us is united to all the rest of mankind by ties that affect every moment of our lives. The Government itself is dependent upon other peoples for some thirty "strategic" commodities, and during the war there were some two hundred commodities regarding which our position was at one time or another critical. To isolate ourselves would mean a descent in the social scale. "If we are to advance," concludes the author, "it must be by a closer sense of unity with all men everywhere and with a candid acknowledgment of common duties, common obligations, common responsibilities."

Mr. Bretherton,[7] an Englishman who has lived in the United States, has a merry time in writing his predictions of the United States of a hundred years from now. It is a nation that covers the ground from the Arctic Circle to Mexico, and it has two hundred million inhabitants, all of a new race, a perfect fusion of the tribes that now dwell within its limits. The intellectual and artistic capital, by the way, has shifted to some point in California. Mr. Bretherton writes too hastily, and with too much abandon, to be careful about particulars. He should recall, for one thing, that since the promulgation, May 31, 1913, of the Seventeenth Amendment, United States Senators have been elected by the people.

[3] Scientific Humanism. By Lothrop Stoddard. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

[4] The Road to Peace. By Herman Bernstein. Frank-Maurice, Inc., New York. $2.50.

[5] Oil Imperialism. The International Struggle for Petroleum. By Louis Fischer. International Publishers, New York. $2.

[6] Dependent America. By William C. Redfield. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

[7] Midas; or, The United States and the Future. By C. H. Bretherton. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.

Fiction

THE NOVELS OF L. ADAMS BECK. 5 vols. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.50 each.

Interest is added to the publication of this collected edition of Oriental romances by the announcement that L. Adams Beck and E. Barrington (author of "The Glorious Apollo" and "The Chaste Diana") are one and the same person, and a woman at that. There is evidently a demand for tales of Eastern mysticism, fable, and occultism, for these stories, long and short, have followed one another rapidly. Perhaps the secret is that this author of the double-barreled pseudonym has a sense of humor and a real knack in story-telling. She mingles East and West, philosophy and modernism, in an odd but agreeable fashion.

THE QUESTION MARK. By M. Jaeger. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Miss Jaeger's utopian story "The Question Mark" differs from its many predecessors in accepting with a minimum of explanation the vast changes imagined in the twenty-second century, and emphasizing instead their effects upon human character and behavior. These are not good. For one thing, life is too easy; for another, with equal opportunity for everybody there is no merciful possibility of minimizing or concealing the difference between the intelligent and the stupid, and an unhappy class cleavage results, with contemptuous "Intellectuals" on one side and mere "Normals" on the other. Not a wholly successful novel, but ingenious and moderately interesting.

THE WHOLE STORY. By Elizabeth Bibesco. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

These short stories mark a distinct advance in literary art over the Princess's

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

earlier work. Some are subtle and pointed, others are subtle and disappointing, but all are written with an assured and practiced pen. "Red Hair" is as clever as Henry James could have made it—and twice as lucid.

The War

TOWARD THE FLAME. By Hervey Allen. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

A plain, straightforward narrative of a young American officer's war experience in 1918 in the Château-Thierry and Argonne drives. There is none of the "What Price Glory?" dramaticism and humor. The book is quiet, restrained, and convincing as to its reality.

Biography

AS A WOMAN THINKS. By Corra Harris. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

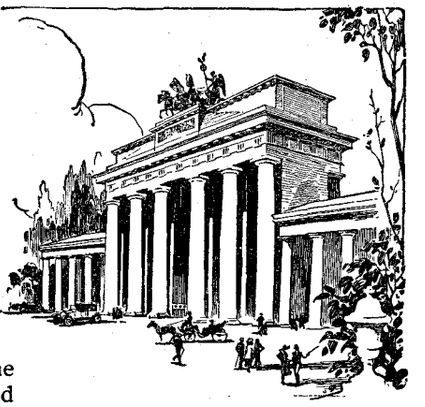
Undeniably it is an art to write entertainingly and without egotism about one's self. Corra Harris in "As a Woman Thinks," the third book on this, her favorite theme, writes with the charm which characterized "The Circuit-Rider's Wife" and "My Book and Heart." All three are companionable books and thought-inspiring. We find her commenting on the cry, "Oh . . . that mine enemy had written a book!"

"David was no mean psychologist. No man ever wrote a book that did not betray him." No doubt David was a psychologist, for we must suppose him possessed of the wisdom which Solomon inherited from him in such generous measure. But the parson's wife is wrong in attributing this cry to David. It was Job who exclaimed, "Oh . . . that mine adversary had written a book!" and with a quite different purport, namely, that if the man who hated him had written a book he would still do him honor, for he did not hate his enemies.

The Scriptural injunction to turn the other cheek finds no response in this author. She sees no reason for "giving a man your coat also because he took your cloak. He will only go strutting around at your expense." One may answer that it depends upon the man; the right sort of man would be covered with confusion at such treatment, which, no doubt, is the design of the precept. Probably most of us have discovered that it is safer to apologize to an equal than to an inferior.

Mrs. Harris has some pungent things to say about the plight of the housekeeper with a talent worth cultivating. The talent aside, many a gentlewoman is concerned about whether to preserve her hands or preserve her fruit. But, given a talent, shall she pursue it at the expense of her household? If skillful, a woman may possibly ply both trades

Germany—
Excels in Grandeur



Brandenburg Gate, Berlin

GERMANY'S cities hold a wealth of delight for the sightseer. The combination of beauty and historic interest, the gay whirl of cosmopolitan life, the immaculate cleanliness of streets and public parks, the theaters, the opera, museums, libraries, colleges, churches, and cathedrals will fill the visitor's every minute with charm and interest. The devotee of literature, art and music can visit the shrines of the masters. Those seeking health will find Germany's spas justly renowned. The scenic grandeur of the Rhine, famed in song and story, the Black Forest, Bavaria, the Harz, Saxony, and Thuringia never fail to charm those who love natural beauty.

To help you visualize picturesque Germany, we will be pleased to send illustrated booklets of artistic merit. Nothing sold—gratis information on European travel, places of interest, fares, distances, time tables, health resorts, hotels, rates, etc.

German Railroads

Know How to Live

When in Europe this year do not fail to visit the

"GESOLEI"

The Greatest Hygiene, Social Welfare and Physical Culture Show ever held in the world

at

DUESSELDORF
ON THE
RHINE

May to October
1926

INFORMATION OFFICE
630 Fifth Avenue - - New York

CONFIDENCE WITH PROOF

"We shall never cease to use The Outlook so long as it brings such large returns. We find that the returns from one ad are not limited to that year, for those we get through The Outlook one year send us others in after years."—This from just one of the many satisfied advertisers who use the Classified Section.

There is a division of the Classified Advertising Section adapted to *your* requirements. Rates are low, returns are high—how can the Classified Section serve you?

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
THE OUTLOOK
120 East 16th Street **New York City**

In writing to the above advertisers please mention The Outlook

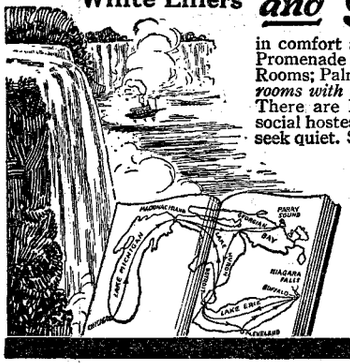
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A restful and exhilarating 2,200 mile trip over beautiful waterway with alluring scenery en route. Drive around historic **Mackinac Island,** see the Indians at Canadian village of **Parry Sound.** Take the sight-seeing bus at **Detroit and Chicago.** See **Cleveland**—spend a day at **Buffalo.** Gaze in wonder at **Niagara Falls,** the great cataract.

The Great Oil-Burning White Liners

North American *and* South American

in comfort and luxury are comparable with the finest Ocean Steamers. Promenade and Sun Decks of unusual width; large Grand Salon and Lounge Rooms; Palm Garden, etc. Staterooms and Parlor Rooms are *all outside rooms with windows or port holes.* Excellent meals of pleasing variety. There are Deck Games, Entertainments, Music and Dancing—with a social hostess to introduce the guests. Restful secluded nooks for those who seek quiet. Screened in playground, with attendant for the children.



Semi-Weekly Sailing from Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland & Return

Tickets bearing rail routing between Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo will be honored for transit upon additional payment.

Call or write for Pamphlet at any Railway Ticket Office or Tourist Agency or

Chicago, Duluth & Georgian Bay Transit Company

W. H. BLACK, G. P. A. 110 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

W. E. BROWN, Gen'l Agt. 13 S. Division St., Buffalo, N.Y.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES

TO

The Great National Parks, California, and the Rocky Mountain Resorts

Railroad fares to the glorious West are about one-third cheaper from May 15th to October 31st. Stop-over privileges are allowed at all points along the way.

Mrs. E. R. Dixon, head of The Outlook Hotel and Travel Bureau, and herself an experienced traveler, will be delighted to book your accommodations—both railroad and hotel. She will arrange all the details for the most enjoyable and instructive trip of your life. There is no charge for the service.

The scenic grandeur of the National Parks, the flowering beauty of California, the snow-capped Rockies—what more can you desire for a perfect summer?

A trip planned for you by Mrs. Dixon will assure you of the greatest comfort and pleasure at the least cost. Write her at once for full particulars and advice

In care of

The Outlook Hotel and Travel Bureau

120 East 16th Street **New York City**

with some degree of satisfaction; but the best work in any line is done in the morning hours, and as a housewife feels that she must first set her house in order, when the opportunity comes for her personal work she is apt to find her faculties fagged. This author gives precedence to her writing. "Whatever happens to me, I will never do my own work. . . . Dishes and laundry are not mentioned in the Scriptures, therefore they are not obligatory. I will let my faith praise me rather than my doughnuts." She is aware that this is a moral limitation that "many better women will take a shot at. . . . Let them bang away. I would rather have my reputation as a domestic animal riddled than to have my dearer faculties destroyed by a flatiron or dishwater." There is certainly good sense in her conclusion on this matter, that a wise woman will remain the wife, never the servant, of her husband.

W. MURRAY CRANE, A MAN AND BROTHER: By Solomon Bulkley Griffin. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.50.

This book, written by a distinguished newspaper man and lifelong friend of Mr. Crane, brings out sufficiently well the character of its subject; a character so admirable and engaging that few other men in public life have had so many warm friends. But it does not sufficiently exhibit Mr. Crane's remarkable abilities as business leader and statesman. Mr. Crane was one of the most modest and self-effacing of men; but scarcely any one of his day understood human nature better or won upon others more easily, very few exercised greater political influence. An adequate biography would include, besides eulogy, however deserved, of the "man and brother," an exposition and critical study of a political career so important.

Essays and Criticism

MY KEY TO LIFE. By Helen Keller. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $1.

This little essay, the work of Miss Keller when she was still a student at Radcliffe College, is well written and glows from cover to cover with youthful idealism. Because of Miss Keller's entire sincerity and inability to express anything badly, the reviewer cannot abruptly dismiss it as simply another little patch of blue. But he does wish that the book had been the fruit of her courageous maturity rather than a youthful panegyric on goodness. Life is too infinitely serious for the human race to take it seriously; but, on the other hand, the world abounds at present in Christian Scientists and Pollyannas. Miss Keller is neither of these, and we are sure that her sense of humor and fine mind do not require the constant attendance of a bluebird as a mascot.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Description

THE HEART OF THE MIDDLE EAST. By Richard Coke. Frank-Maurice, Inc., New York. $5.

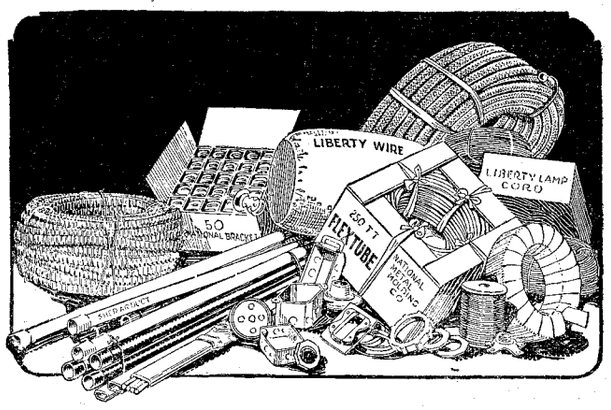
Whether it was the site of the Garden of Eden or not, Mesopotamia was undoubtedly the seat of a great civilization both before and after the rise of Mohammed. As the only new kingdom to come out of the World War, Irak is full of interest and problems. Mr. Coke gives much detail to both. He finds the dominating Arab unchanged and unchangeable, but a gentleman and a man of honor. One gets the impression that this unfits him for a business career in competition with the management of enterprising European oil companies. The only hope for the permanency of King Feisal's domain Mr. Coke finds in British backing. If that fails, "the Middle East must immediately sink back into that chaos from which it has been the work of three centuries to rescue it."

Plays

THE GREAT GOD BROWN; THE FOUNTAIN; THE MOON OF THE CARIBBEES; AND SIX OTHER PLAYS OF THE SEA. By Eugene O'Neill. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.50.

In "The Great God Brown" Eugene O'Neill has attained a profundity exceeding that of any of his other performances; he has taken the soul as well as the body of Life to himself for ironic and pitying contemplation. Dion Anthony, the hero, is the artist, the impractical, spiritual element, submerged by the Billy Browns of a material world and so constituted that he, self-tortured, is unable to give out success, happiness, or peace. He, his wife Margaret, the friend, Brown, Cybel the prostitute, who represents the steadfast and healing qualities of Earth, all mask themselves as a means of bravado and self-protection. After Dion's death his mask is usurped by Brown, who has passionately loved Margaret; but in the end it betrays him, and Margaret, left alone with her three sons, now grown to manhood, goes back to her dream—her lost youth.

It is a deeply moving play of inventiveness and much sad beauty, and marks for its author a decided growth, surpassing by strides "The Fountain," a succession of ultra-romantic scenes without particular dramatic strength. The other plays, "Moon of the Caribbees" and the six following it, are realistic studies of seamen and country folk. They are cross-sections of stark truth, hard, bitter, and cruel. "The Great God Brown" is a tragic allegory. In it O'Neill touches his children, not only with the coarse hands of Reality, but with the poetic ones of Humor and spiritual Compassion, and under such a touch they attain stature.



The Wiring System

in your new home should be planned with great care

WIRING systems are immensely important. Your future comfort and convenience will depend on the use of proven materials, otherwise corrosion, moisture, friction or the gnawing of rodents will cause endless annoyance.

Specify National Metal Molding Company materials for the entire wiring system and be certain. National Products—Sherarduct, Ovalflex, Flextube, Flexsteel, Metal Molding, Outlet Boxes, Switch Boxes and Wires—have been used for more than twenty years. Scores of prominent buildings and hundreds of fine homes all over America are forever protected by systems of the World's largest Producers of Electrical Conduits and Fittings.

If you are planning to build a new home or are rewiring an old one, we should like to send you an interesting book "Better Wiring for Better Lighting" telling things you ought to know about safe and permanent wiring systems and telling them in simple terms. A free copy will come by return mail if you ask for it.

National Metal Molding Co.

1673 Fulton Building : Pittsburgh, Pa.

Represented in All Principal Cities (x58)

In writing to the above advertiser please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

What Is an Investment?

IDEAS change, and men's actions, which if at all reasonable are based on ideas, change also. In respect to the meaning of the term "investment," a change which has for many years been in progress is now becoming clear and distinct. Beyond question the investor of to-morrow will not only work on a different theory from the investor of to-day or of fifty years ago, but will produce quite different and, very possibly, more profitable results.

"To invest" is defined in the Standard Dictionary as follows: "To lay out money or capital in the purchase of property, as for permanent use."

We shall return to this definition later, but for the present

Why Straus Bonds Are Good Bonds

MARKET-WISE investors look first to four important points in selecting sound investments. Straus Bonds meet all of these standard requirements, and more.

Security: First mortgage—on property approved by the most expert and thorough lending organization in its field.

Yield: 5.75 to 6.25%—higher than that of other securities equally sound.

Diversification: Underwritings in all principal cities on both business and residential properties—when high grade facilities are in demand, thus assuring adequate earnings.

Marketability: A steadily broadening market—supported by ultimate investors holding hundreds of millions of these securities.

Straus Bonds form a class of securities of proven merit that should be included in every well-diversified investment account. Call or write for

BOOKLET E-1605

The Straus Hallmark on a bond stamps it at once as *the premier real estate security.*

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 INVESTMENT BONDS INCORPORATED

STRAUS BUILDING
565 *Fifth Ave., at 46th St.*
NEW YORK

STRAUS BUILDING
79 *Post Street*
SAN FRANCISCO

STRAUS BUILDING
Michigan Ave. at Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO

44 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

In writing to the above advertiser please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

we would stress the words "permanent use."

In the business and profession of the trustee, for obvious reasons, investment has been defined, discussed, and analyzed often by many minds and from varying points of view. Loring, in "A Trustee's Handbook," gives this interesting information:

"In England the only kind of investments formerly allowed were in the Government funds; but in America the total absence of such securities in early times, and their relative scarcity in later times, gave rise of necessity to a different rule, called the American rule, which is in general terms that a trustee must observe how men of prudence, discretion, and intelligence manage their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income, as well as the probable safety of the capital to be invested.

"The courts and legislatures in various jurisdictions have, from this rule, evolved very different results, the court deciding in New York that a prudent man would not invest in the stocks of railroads, banks, manufacturing or insurance companies; saying that 'the moment a fund is invested in a bank, or insurance, or railroad stock, it has left the control of the trustees; its safety and the hazard or risk of loss is no longer dependent upon their skill, care, or discretion in its custody or management, and the terms of the investment do not contemplate that it ever will be returned to the trustees;' but that the ideal man would invest in real estate, bonds of individuals secured by first mortgages of real estate, first mortgage bonds of corporations, and principal securities.

"On the other hand, the courts of Massachusetts hold that a prudent man may invest, in addition to the class of securities allowed in New York, in the stocks of good business corporations, such as banks, railroads, manufacturing and insurance companies, and in notes of individuals secured by the stock of such companies, and certificates of deposit of good banks."

Exactly in line with the idea developed by Mr. Loring is this definition: "The investor contemplates little or no risk, fixed interest return, and little or no thought of profit. The intent of an investment is to regain the principal (with or without a profit which, however, will be only incidental) on the termination of the venture, pending which termination a fixed and sure income will be received."

Some writers repeat substantially this theory and add another important quali-

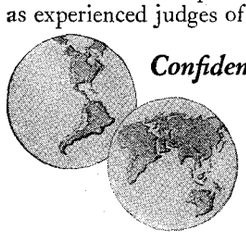
7%

PROFITABLE BONDS
for
Conservative Investors

SMITH BONDS naturally commend themselves to the investor whose first consideration is safety, but whose natural desire is to realize the full earning power of his money.

These safe First Mortgage Bonds are not subject to the ups and downs of the exchanges; they are protected by safeguards that have resulted in our record of *no loss to any investor in 53 years.*

Moreover, since every Smith Bond is created by the same standards of safety and protected by the same safeguards, men and women who lack investment experience may buy them with the same assurance as experienced judges of securities.



Confidence in Smith Bonds is World-Wide

They are owned now by banks, insurance companies, trustees, colleges and other institutions, and by thousands of individual investors in 48 states and in 33 countries and territories abroad.

And *proven safety* is only one advantage: An investment selected from our current offerings of First Mortgage Bonds will pay you 7%, and you can get this profitable return on practically any amount—from $50 a month to $10,000 or more.

You may buy Smith Bonds outright, in denominations of $1,000, $500 or $100, or you may use our Investment Savings Plan to buy a $500 or $1,000 bond by ten equal monthly payments. *Your payments earn the full rate of bond interest.*

SEND FOR THESE BOOKLETS

Send your name and address today, on the coupon below, for our booklets, "Fifty-three Years of Proven Safety" and "How to Build an Independent Income." These tell the facts you will want to know about 7% Smith Bonds and give further details of our Investment Savings Plan.

THE F. H. SMITH CO.

Founded 1873

Smith Bldg., Washington, D.C. 582 Fifth Ave., New York

PHILADELPHIA BOSTON PITTSBURGH ALBANY BUFFALO MINNEAPOLIS

NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 53 YEARS

Name..... Address..... 6-G

In writing to the above advertiser please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

6% BONDS

ONE of America's big Banks established the investment standards to which these real estate securities conform . . . One of America's great Surety Companies guarantees the first mortgages as to principal and interest . . . More than 200 Investment Committees have indorsed the bonds as Bank investments.

The widespread acceptance by banks and bankers of real estate bond issues underwritten by THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY is due to several factors which are quite as important to individual investors as to financial institutions and dealers in investment securities.

1. THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY itself is one of America's big banks; it handles each year, in its Banking and Trust Departments, investments amounting to many millions of dollars; and hence its judgment on real estate bonds in which its Underwriting Department specializes, is regarded by banks and bankers as authoritative.

* * *

2. Many other banks besides THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY have been invited to make the most thorough investigation of these bond issues; more than 200 National, State and Savings Banks now have made such an investigation; and their Investment Committees have indorsed the bonds and purchased them for investment.

3. Banks and bankers the world over have been doing business for many years with the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company (resources $48,000,000); they know the strength and value of its guarantee of principal and interest on the first mortgages securing these bonds; and they know also the strength and value of the guarantee of title by the New York Title & Mortgage Company (resources $29,000,000).

In addition there are such factors as availability for trust funds, a yield above the general bond market average, satisfactory marketability, institutional trusteeships, etc., besides the inherent safety resulting from the care and conservatism in making loans which THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY requires of the various Mortgage Companies whose issues it offers and recommends to the investing public.

Denominations $500 and $1,000. Maturities 1 to 10 years. Tax refund up to 4½ mills in any State. Write to the Main Office of THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY, 25 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., for Booklet No. 17

Orders may be sent to any of the following banks or banking houses:

Baltimore Company, Inc.....New York, N. Y.	Emil H. Lampe.....Warren, Pa.
Baltimore Trust Company.....Baltimore, Md.	Elliott Magraw & Co.....St. Paul, Minn.
Bodell & Company.....Providence, R. I.	Poe & Davies.....Baltimore, Md.
Owen Daly & Company.....Baltimore, Md.	Prudential Company.....Chicago, Ill.
Empire Trust Company.....St. Joseph, Mo.	Charles D. Sager.....Washington, D. C.
Ferris & Hardgrove.....Spokane, Wash.	Union Bond & Mortgage Co.....Davenport, Ia.
Industrial Bank.....Grand Rapids, Mich.	Ward, Sterne & Co.....Birmingham, Ala.

Dealer inquiries invited

THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY

The Largest Trust Company in the South Atlantic States offering complete banking, trust and investment services

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $7,000,000 RESOURCES $67,000,000 70,000 DEPOSITORS

FACTS FOR INVESTORS

The Outlook's Financial Service Department is at the disposal of all Outlook readers at the nominal charge of $1 per inquiry. It is a fact-finding and reporting information service which aims to help the investor, small or large, solve his own problems. We are serving hundreds. May we serve you?

The Outlook Financial Service Department

THE OUTLOOK, 120 East 16th Street, New York City

fication for investments, namely, that the relation between the original outlay of capital and the final return of capital (on distribution of the trust, by conversion into cash) must be as nearly certain as anything can be in this human world. According to this view, the investor must have "an enforceable contract, probably supported by security and signed by a debtor having adequate financial responsibility, which calls for the payment of a fixed sum at a stipulated rate of interest."

In other words, an investment must be a debt, protected by all the safeguards that are possible. Its legal status is of primary importance. So ran the old theory, a theory which permeates the investment policy of the world to a very large extent to-day. The extreme of this theory is illustrated in the State of Vermont, where, unless specifically permitted by the deed of trust, a trustee is confined to bonds of cities, towns, and counties of Vermont, of the State of Vermont, and of the United States.

With this general background, we can now repeat the question, What is an investment? with a view to ascertaining not only the best present investment practice, but, perhaps more important, the ideal investment practice, whether actually practiced or not.

"Investment is," says Munn's "Encyclopedia of Banking and Finance," "in a loose sense, the employment of capital for gain, whether in a business, farm, urban real estate, Government bonds, industrial bonds, oil stocks, merchandise, or an education. More strictly, it is the purchase of property for the sake of its income, but always with a view to eliminating the risk of impairment of the principal, as distinguished from speculation. Reduced to its lowest terms, investment is, therefore, the purchase of a series of future incomes, definite and known in advance, which provides also for the repayment of the principal sums without loss on a certain date; or which provides, as in the case of an annuity, for the return of the principal as a part of the interest on the regular interest dates."

We would call attention to two phrases here, "the employment of capital for gain," "the purchase of future incomes," and to one phrase in the definition from the Standard Dictionary, "for permanent use."

Up to this point we have been discussing the meaning of the word investment from a single point of view, that of the trustee. The trustee has a duty to invest the funds under his control with a specific object in mind. As a rule, the object is to provide an income, as large as may be consistent with the circumstances, for the beneficiaries of his trust, at the same time maintaining the capital

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

One of Our Oldest Customers Writes

"... all of our transactions with you have been handled in a most satisfactory manner. Interest payments have invariably been made well in advance of due dates and payments of principal of maturing mortgages have been equally prompt."

On Time!

THAT is the most important thing about an investment—to receive payments *on time.* That means a safe investment. That means satisfying service.

Since this business was founded in 1909 every payment has been made *on time*—a perfect record for 8% investments. The following safeguards are the basis of these continuous on-time payments.

1. *First mortgages* on new, income-earning property;
2. Property *earnings pledged* as added security;
3. Part of the mortgage *paid off each year* out of earnings;
4. Payments made to the Trustee monthly *in advance.*

Letters Speak for Themselves

Letters from our investors tell in their own words why they prefer these 8% bonds. Many of these letters have been published in a booklet, "Eye-Witness Testimony." If you want to learn of an 8% investment in which you can always be sure of on-time payments, mail the coupon for a free copy of this booklet.

Write to

TRUST COMPANY OF FLORIDA

Paid-in Capital and Surplus $500,000

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State 607

Important to Subscribers

When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

Our FIRST MORTGAGES and GOLD BONDS net - 8%

secured by improved Tampa real estate. Guaranteed by corporation with $795,000 paid capital and surplus.

Write for information and booklet.

FLORIDA MORTGAGE TITLE & BONDING COMPANY
715 Florida Ave., Tampa, Florida

of his fund as nearly intact as possible, so that he can hand it all over at the end of the trust. It is not necessarily his duty to increase the principal of the trust, or to increase the income, irrespective of the fact that the cost of living may be increasing at such a rate that the fixed income received by the beneficiaries is inadequate. In a way the investment problem of the trustee is a relatively simple one.

The basic guiding principles laid down for the trustee are not, however, to be lightly discarded. No investment is a true investment unless principal is reasonably safeguarded, steady income assured, and the securities easily marketable. But it is a mistake to try to apply the trustee's method to every investment problem. What should determine policy over and above the fundamentals just enumerated is the *object* of the investment. For example, it is perfectly legitimate to plan an investment fund whose present yield will be small, but which will be likely to appreciate in value as the years go on. It is likewise perfectly legitimate to plan an investment which will yield the maximum in income and nothing in principal. It is also legitimate to do the opposite and expect no income at all for some time. The measure of investments is, in short, the successful attaining of a preconceived end. Investment does not necessarily tend toward speculation in order to accomplish any of these results.

"There is no such thing," remarked a very experienced investor, as "*a* good investment. How can you say that a Liberty Bond is a good investment unless you know the object of the investment? Its return may be inadequate for the owner; the fact that it is safe and marketable will not compensate for its low yield. For some Liberties may be ideal. For the widow with children entirely dependent on their return they may be just the wrong investment."

What Is an Investment?

OUR notions about investing are undergoing a radical and a healthy revision. It might be said that there is in process of creation an "American" idea of investing which differs basically from the old English idea. Americans do not want to stand still. They do not consider either an individual, an institution, or an investment to be good merely because it stands still. American purpose requires growth in wealth, better standards of living, better ways of doing things. Just what an ideal American investment should be is a question which has not yet been fully answered. We shall not attempt to answer it now, but we invite suggestions from our readers,

How Successful Investors avoid loss *and secure* 6½%

THE most successful investors are never hurried into an investment. They take their time. They appreciate the necessity of thorough investigation, not only of the investment but the house which originates it.

Why they insist upon a Guarantee

Such investors were the first to turn to guaranteed mortgage bonds. They realized the great additional protection afforded by an unconditional guarantee of principal and interest by the house of issue.

Such investors rightly take the position that for a bond to be safe enough for their funds, it must also be safe enough for the investment house to back with its money.

Their one answer to offerings of bonds which are not guaranteed is—"Well, if it's as safe as you say it is, what objection can there be to guaranteeing it?"

Insurance Privilege

These shrewd investors were quick to appreciate the optional privilege of insuring their bonds against loss by a strong surety company, which was first offered by Adair Realty & Trust Company.

Every Adair Guaranteed Bond is unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of interest and principal by the Adair Realty & Trust Company, with capital, surplus and profits of $2,500,000 and resources over $10,000,000.

Every Adair Bond is eligible for insurance against loss in one of the strongest surety companies in America—a company with resources over $27,000,000.

Learn these Tests

If your money is earning less than 6½%; if your funds are invested in bonds which were 'just recommended;' if you want unqualified safety, and would like to know how to judge the safety of mortgage bonds, mail the coupon today for the booklet, "Why Your Real Estate Bonds Should Be Guaranteed." It will be sent promptly and without obligation.

ADAIR REALTY & TRUST CO. *Founded 1865*

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS $2,500,000

ATLANTA PHILADELPHIA

Offices and correspondents in principal cities

ADAIR REALTY & MORTGAGE CO., *Inc.*

270 Madison Avenue, New York — Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis

Ownership identical

ADAIR REALTY & TRUST CO.,
Healey Building, Dept. Y-34
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation your booklet—"Why Your Real Estate Bonds Should Be Guaranteed."

Name.....

Address .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Handy Man

makes his work easier with the Handy Oil Can. 3-in-One's unusual viscosity gives the necessary "staying power" to properly lubricate every kind of light mechanism. Penetrates the deepest bearing; works out accumulated dirt and grease. Won't heat up at the highest rate of speed.

All about home, office and factory there are hundreds of daily uses for

3-in-One

The High Quality Oil

It makes lawn mowers, tools, auto springs, magnetos, Ford Commutators, guns, pistols, fishing reels, vacuum cleaners, electric fans, sewing machines, washing machines, phonographs, bicycles and roller skates work right all the time. The wonder oil for typewriters, duplicating and calculating machines, time clocks and office chairs.

Sold at all good stores in 1-oz., 3-oz. and ½-pt. bottles and in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans.

FREE Sample and Dictionary of Uses. Request these on a postal card.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., 130 LE. William St., New York

32 Years of Continuous Service

Crogb

Insure Your Investments

BEFORE investing your surplus funds, take the precaution of seeking the expert and conservative advice of the investment houses and bankers represented in the Financial Section of Harper's Magazine.

Eliminate the Loss In Investments

For after all good investment opportunities predominate. Caution, Care, Investigation will reveal safe and profitable channels for your surplus funds.

The Financial Article that appears in the June issue of *Harper's Magazine* will help solve your investment problems.

Harpers MAGAZINE

49 East 33rd Street, New York, N. Y.

Wanted—Cartoons

THE OUTLOOK wishes to receive cartoons from its readers, clipped from their favorite newspaper. Each cartoon should have the sender's name and address together with the name and date of the newspaper from which it is taken pinned or pasted to its back. Cartoons should be mailed flat, not rolled. We pay one dollar ($1) for each cartoon which we find available for reproduction. Some readers in the past have lost payment to which they were entitled because they failed to give the information which we require. It is impossible for us to acknowledge or return cartoons which prove unavailable for publication.

The Editors of The Outlook

120 East 16th Street New York

reserving the right to publish none, any, or all.

W. L. S.

From Inquiring Readers

ONCE in a while our readers express impatience at the delay in getting a reply to an apparently simple question. For instance, an inquirer in New York State asked for facts about the Realty Development Company of Detroit. This concern is not covered by the regular investment services, of which several are among our regular equipment. We had to write to a source of information at some distance, and it took three days to get a reply. The reply was to the point, however, and we think that our reader got his dollar's worth. We hope so.

"How about the Tennessee Joint Stock Land Bank?" asks a reader in Maryland. We replied:

"The Tennessee Joint Stock Land Bank is one of the great chain of such banks and its bonds are amply protected by the various safeguards which the law has thrown about them. They are readily marketable and at the present time sell two or three points above par. You need have no fear that you have made a speculative investment."

IDAHO Copper, we repeat, is a speculation. A great many of our readers have inquired about it lately, and this statement may save some postage. In addition, there has been some controversy about the selling of the stock and the situation is complicated. We would not advise putting money into this mine except on the theory that it is taking a long chance.

To answer another frequent question, we quote a letter to a reader in Pennsylvania who inquired about the Cities Service Company:

"The Cities Service Company is a very large and apparently growing organization. It is quite complex in structure, and it is therefore hard to analyze it completely or competently. This department has not felt that its securities are of investment caliber and has so reported to inquirers from time to time. We believe that this is the general consensus of conservative opinion. Things may turn out all right in the long run, and of course we hope that this will be so, but in counseling investors we prefer to hold up the red flag at the slightest indication of danger—and particularly when there are numerous other investments which are of unquestioned soundness and long-established stability."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

By the Way

CHINESE restaurants furnishing popular-priced luncheons and dinners together with music and entertainment are crowding out of business their American competitors. One of these Chinese-American restaurants in New York City is doing a $100,000 monthly trade. A recent survey of these eating-places showed that the average cost to the proprietor of a $1.50 Chinese dinner amounts to twenty-one cents. With cheap labor and such a large margin of profit they can afford to outshine their competitors in the grandeur of their cabaret features.

On the window of a book publisher's store was a sign "Porter Wanted." Just under this sign in the window itself was displayed a pile of books with the placard "Dickens' Works all this week for $4."

A burly Irishman looking for work first read the sign and then the placard. He then blurted out: "Dickens may take the job! Dickens can wurrk all the week fer foor dollars if he wants to, but I'll not touch it. Ye'd better kape Dickens."

The British are laughing at Tom Mix, the pride of our Wild Western movies, who while on a trip to England recently spoke seriously of "your great novelist Charles Dickenson."

The great popularity of the radio has not killed the sale of phonographs, as was predicted. The Department of Commerce reports an enormous increase in the export of records and phonograph machines. Talking-machine companies also announce greatly increased sales in this country.

The person who keeps us supplied with inside information from the broadcasting stations tells us that fan mail to radio entertainers has dropped off seventy-five per cent since the balmy days of spring set in.

A dear old lady, while walking along the road, passed two little boys and fancied that she heard one of them use a naughty word.

"Do either of you little boys ever swear?" she asked, severely.

"Well, mom," replied the elder, "I am not much of a 'and at it, but my little brother 'ere is a treat. Cuss for the lidy, Bill."

The "Japan Advertiser" reports the celebration of a Buddhist mass in the Gokoku Temple last month for the spirits of all the elephants which have supplied ivory for ivory carving in Japan. One thousand ivory dealers assembled for the ceremony. Their president, Mr. Kakichi Ikeda, said: "We feel that we are greatly indebted to elephants, which have been furnishing the materials for us to carry on our business. It is for this reason that we are going to comfort the spirits of the elephants by holding a mass for them."

José Costillo, a Los Angeles actor, has been donating his services free of charge several times a week to worthy benefit performances. Mr. Costillo now announces that he will find some other means of giving aid to charities. In one week Mr. Costillo appeared at three benefit performances. Upon returning to his dressing-room after the first show he found that a thief had taken his watch. After the second show his overcoat was missing. At the end of the third show he wished to change into his street clothes again, but found them all missing.

According to the Lyons (New York) "Republican," Wayne County farmers are waging a war to the death with woodchucks, using cyanide gas as the weapon of destruction. It is estimated, besides damage to clover and hay, each woodchuck absorbs seven dollars' worth of beans per annum. They evidently know beans, which is the up-State standard of knowledge.

Professor: "What's the most common impediment in the speech of American people?"

Freshman: "Chewing gum."

—*Northwestern Purple Parrot.*

We have heard many people decry the present jazz music and express a longing for the return of classical melodies. Paul Whiteman's new book, "Jazz," informs us that the majority of the jazz music we are now getting consists of revamped classical themes. He writes:

Pretty nearly everybody knows now that Handel's "Messiah" furnished the main theme of the well-known "Yes, We Have No Bananas." Perhaps it is not such general knowledge that most of the banana song which wasn't taken from the "Messiah" came from Balfe's famous "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls." Chopin supplied "Alice Blue Gown." "Avalon" was Tosca straight. Chopin came into the limelight again with "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows," taken from the beautiful "Fantaisie Impromptu, Opus 66." The same master furnished the theme for "Irene." "Marcheta" is reminiscent of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." "Iola" came from "The Blue Danube Waltz." "The Love Nest" is Tchaikovsky. "Russian Rose" is a frank adaptation of "The Volga Boat Song." There is no legal limit to this kind of lifting.

The 1925 farm census shows that there are less than half as many hogs as people in the United States, viz., 51,842,425. The open-car season will supply the deficit with end-seat porcines.

A few needed inventions suggested by the Boston "Transcript:"

A berry basket that will prevent all the best berries from staying at the top.

A telephone ring that will tell us who is on the other end of the wire before we answer it.

A golf ball with gramophone attachment that will sing out, "Here I am!"

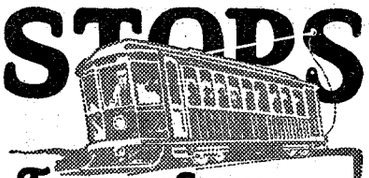
An angler's scales that will corroborate the fisherman's story.

A piano that will sound the same to the girl playing as it does to the neighbors.

"Forbes Magazine" tells of a colored agent who was summoned before the insurance commissioner. "Don't you know," said the commissioner, "that you can't sell life insurance without a State license?"

"Boss," said the darky, "you suah said a mouffful. I knowed I couldn't sell it, but I didn't know the reason."

Gentlemen of the motion-picture industry have envied the style and character of the business correspondence of one of their prominent colleagues. As a matter of fact, the film magnate's letters were written by a recent college graduate, who acted in the capacity of secretary. This young man decided to enter a new business, and was succeeded by another collegian. The new secretary submitted the first letter which he had composed for the film boss, who now took great pride in his reputation as letter-writer. Looking over his new assistant's composition, he exclaimed: "Is this a letter? That ain't near up to my usual standard."


STOPS
TROLLEY SICKNESS
—faintness, stomach disturbances and dizziness caused by Sea, Train, Auto, Air or Car Travel. Mothersill's will promptly end all forms of Travel Sickness. 35
75c. & $1.50 at Drug Stores or direct
The Mothersill Remedy Co., Ltd.
New York Montreal
Paris London
MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
25 Years In Use

The Church Touring Guild
President: REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.
TOURS TO EUROPE
PALESTINE, EGYPT, Etc.
Arrangements handled by
SIR HENRY LUNN, LTD.
from
$345
INCLUDING OCEAN PASSAGE AND ALL EXPENSES
Apply for Illustrated Booklet No. 20
CHURCH TOURING GUILD
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

10 Day Canadian Cruises New York—Quebec
2 cruises via Luxurious twin-screw
S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"
Sailing from New York
July 3 and 17
Allowing two days at Quebec for sightseeing. Magnificent scenery, smooth water, cool weather. Orchestra for dancing.
Round Trip, 10 days, $150 and up
One way to Quebec, $80 and up
For Illustrated Booklets Write
FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
34 Whitehall Street, New York City
Or Any Local Tourist Agent

Avoid Imitations

Safe Milk and Food
For INFANTS, Children, Invalids, Nursing Mothers, etc.

LITTLE "ADS" THAT REACH FAR
The Outlook Classified columns are carefully guarded and closely read. The circulation of The Outlook is world-wide.
ITS "WANTS" WILL FILL YOURS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

INCLUDING

HOTELS — TRAVEL

Real Estate, Hotels and Resorts, Tours and Travel, etc.	60c. per line, single column
Situations Wanted, Help Wanted, Miscellaneous, etc.	10c. per word No. number 25c.

Copy for this section must be received at least nine days before date of insertion

Tours and Travel

SCOTLAND'S GRANDEST TOURS—

Wonderful Fiords
Nearer than Norway

1. GLASGOW TO OBAN by magnificent swift Saloon Steamer "Columba," viewing the Shipbuilding on the Clyde, passing Dumbarton Castle, and calling en route at the beautiful Clyde watering places of Dunoon and Rothesay, thence by the famous Kyles of Bute, Crinan Canal and Firth of Lorn.

2. OBAN TO STAFFA AND IONA is the grandest One-day Tour in the British Isles, visiting Fingal's Cave in the Isle of Staffa, St. Columba's Sacred Isle of Iona, with its ancient Cathedral, and the burying place of the Scottish Kings, and passing the ancient Castles of Dunollie, Duart, Ardtornish, Aros, Mingarry, and Gylen, also Tobermory Bay, where lies the Armada specie ship.

3. OBAN TO INVERNESS via beautiful Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, passing the scenes of the adventures of Alan Breck, the hero of Robert Louis Stevenson's famous novel "Kidnapped," viewing Glencoe, the scene of the great massacre, and calling at the ancient little town of Fort William, sheltering pleasantly at the foot of Ben Nevis, Britain's highest mountain, through the famous Caledonian Canal, Loch Oich and Loch Ness, the land of Prince Charlie and his loyal Clansmen.

If these tours are not in your itinerary, your visit to Europe is incomplete—tell your Travel Agent to include them, or apply direct to

DAVID MACBRAYNE, LTD.
"The Royal Route" Tours
119 Hope Street, Glasgow, Scotland

A Successful Record

More than 1,800 Members in our European Parties in 1925

Besides tours over the regular routes, we have many special tours: Music Tour, Art Tour, French School, Spanish School, Holy Land, etc.

Send for the booklet that interests you.

TEMPLE TOURS, Inc.
447-A Park Square Building, Boston

WORTHWHILE TOURS
Student Economical & Ideal Tours
from $555 to $1,099, using the newest and best of the Cunard Cabin Fleet. Sailing July 2d. Do not delay.
Write to
WORTHWHILE TOURS
Boston 30 Mass.
WORTHWHILE TOURS

EUROPE VACATION TOURS
Sailings Every Week
$345 and up JUNE—SEPTEMBER
34 to 63 Days—All Expenses Included
STRATFORD TOURS
452 Fifth Ave. New York

Earn Your Trip to EUROPE by securing five members for one of my tours. Established 1900. BABCOCK'S TOURS, Inc., East Orange, N. J.

OVERSEAS TOURS

For Students and Others
$375 to $825

Parties limited to 25. Adequate sightseeing. Expert leadership. Our new booklet, sent on request, explains their many superior features.

OVERSEAS TOURS
447-A Park Sq. Bldg., Boston

Clark's Famous Cruises

BY CUNARD LINE BIG NEW OIL-BURNERS
at rates including hotels, guides, drives, and fees

53 DAYS, $550 to $1,250
NORWAY AND WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN
ss "LANCASTRIA" June 30

Includes Lisbon, Spain, Tangier, Algiers, Italy, Riviera, Sweden, Norway Fjords, Scotland, Berlin (Paris, London), repeating last summer's great cruise success.

Jan. 19, **Round the World,** 7th Cruise, 121 days, $1,250 to $2,900; Jan. 29, **Mediterranean,** 23d Cruise, 62 days, $600 to $1,700; Feb. 5, New **South America** and **Mediterranean** Cruise, 86 days, $800 to $2,300.

Please specify program desired

FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., N. Y.

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook," to

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information

Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5-6 in cities and popular resorts, $4-5 in the country

GIRLS CHAPERONED TO FRANCE

Age 12 to 16. End July through September. French Art and History $2,000 inclusive.

ART and TRAVEL CLUB
JANET P. CHAPMAN, Peterboro, N. H.

Seven Summer Tours TO EUROPE AND MEDITERRANEAN
$490 up. Naples to Edinburgh. Gibraltar. Africa (Tunis, Carthage). Vienna. Berlin. *28th year. Illustrated Red Book with Maps.* **The Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore**

EUROPE TRAVEL IDY 1926
SELECT SUMMER TOURS, $775 and UP
High-grade hotels. Superior service. Cultured leaders. Independent tours. Motor tours. Spanish study tour. Medical tour.
STRATFORD TOURS 452 Fifth Ave., New York

Instruction

Opportunity to become TRAINED NURSE. $15 monthly allowance. Ideal living conditions. Tennis, surf bathing. 3 hours from New York. 8-hour day. 2½ year course. Age 18 to 32; 2 years high school. Send for descriptive folder and application. Southampton Hospital Association, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER wanted for the well-known *Hotel Rumsey and Mineral Bath Resort* at Westfield, N. Y. (Nature's cure for rheumatism, nervousness, and that run down condition.) Apply in person. Terms $45,000, half interest, few thousand dollars down, balance 10 per cent a year. Don't delay! Get this quick. Chance to clear $20,000 year and more. 6,763, Outlook.

TEAROOM, Philadelphia, Sequicentennial year, heart of city, well established, excellent appointments, select patronage. Poor health reason sacrifice for $2,400. Highest reference and thorough investigation invited. Address Box 6,977, Outlook.

HOW TO ENTERTAIN

PLAYS, musical comedies and revues, minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 So. Wabash, Dept. 74, Chicago.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SECRETARIES, social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. *Write for free book.* "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite H-5842, Washington, D. C.

INTELLIGENT, adaptable young woman to manage domestic department of a small high-grade institution for the summer months. State qualifications and salary sought. Box 17, Harmon-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted. $10 daily easy. We start you in auto accessory business. No investment, no experience necessary. Exclusive territory. Motor Products Co., 1760 Lunt Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—A young man, undergraduate of an Eastern college, to do the rough and miscellaneous work about private camp on premises of Adirondack League Club in New York State. Must be of high character, expert swimmer, able to operate gas engines, willing to teach children to swim. Work will be for nine or ten weeks, commencing about June 28. Apply with references. Address Merwin K. Hart, 1418 First National Building, Utica, N. Y.

WANTED—Caretaking woman as working housekeeper. Permanent position. Summit, N. J. Seashore in summer. 6,995, Outlook.

WANTED—Protestant working housekeeper, one that can direct help. Neat, willing, and obliging. Not over forty. Best references. Answer J. R. B. M., Penllyn, Morristown, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN woman (Scotch-English), Protestant, 44, desires position as executive housekeeper in motherless home where maid is kept. Highest references. 6,999, Outlook.

AN executive for years wishes institutional or business connection. Highest credentials. *6,994, Outlook.*

CAMP girls under fourteen. Mother's care. 6,985, Outlook.

COMPANION or secretary.—Young lady wishes position with person contemplating trip abroad. Excellent references, with five years' experience as private secretary in large banking firm. Address Gertrude Wageman, 144 Bloomfield Ave., Passaic, N. J.

COMPANION-tutor—Swathmore College student would bring forward backward girl and join in sports, in summer surroundings. Refined, popular, efficient. 434 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

EXPERIENCED teacher, college graduate, wishes traveling companion position. References. 6,996, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED, trained nurse desires position in private school. 6,952, Outlook.

INSTITUTIONAL manager, with technical training, cultivated, college experience, desires responsible position, September. 6,957, Outlook.

MASTER in boys' school, age 32, widely traveled, desires position for summer as tutor or companion. Free June 15. 6,982, Outlook.

MEDICAL student wants summer position—boy's companion, secretary, or chauffeur. 6,979, Outlook.

NURSERY governess, refined, experienced. Excellent references. 6,983, Outlook.

POSITION as matron, housemother, attendant invalid, by experienced woman, *practical nurse. 6,988, Outlook.*

REFINED, experienced woman desires position. Housemother or hostess. 6,998, Outlook.

REFINED, traveled, experienced nurse, amiable disposition, desires position with invalid. Physicians' references. 3142 Shubert St., *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

TRAINED kindergartner as nursery governess, entire charge, in suburban home. Living and $100 month. References. 6,984, Outlook.

TUTOR—July, August—experience, excellent results with retarded children. References exchanged. 6,987, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY graduates, two girls, desire summer tutoring, camp life, chaperoning, traveling. Teach dancing, French, also high school subjects. 6,989, Outlook.

WOMAN who has been for six years mother-companion in one of Cleveland's representative families will be available July 1 as chaperon or companion. Interested in children and home-making. References exchanged. 6,980, Outlook.

YOUNG man, A. M., experienced teacher, desires summer work tutoring French, Spanish, English, and other subjects. Regents and College Board experience. 6,949, Outlook.

YOUNG man, unusually successful with boys, wishes to partly exchange tutoring and care of boys for home during summer. Best of references. 6,990, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

BUSINESS woman occupying her own house in suburb near New York would like to find a congenial soul to share this home. There must be many women, tired of stretching their incomes to meet the increasing high cost of living, who would like to hear a proposition which will be made very attractive to the right person. 6,986, Outlook.

PERPLEXITY Desk. Information and suggestion—literary, domestic, personal. No positions. Anna Wildman, The Clinton, Philadelphia.

TRAINED nurse will take lady requiring professional care, at my home, for summer. References. Rutherford, N. J. 6,975, Outlook.

WANTED—Big prices paid. Old coins. (Indian head) pennies. Stamp for circular. J. Laine, 4104 Michigan, Chicago.

LIMITED number boys, 9 to 12 years, will be cared for by experienced graduate nurse in her cottage, Cape Cod, Mass. Sports supervised. Address P. O. Box 896, Richmond, Va.

In writing to the above advertisers please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED